

THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

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Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

I HEARD A LARK.

BY JOHN MCGOVERN.

I heard a lark amid the morning clouds
That wrapt his flight of song. As if that lark,
Seer of the dawn, rose on prophetic wing,
The sun now gorged the canyons of the sky,
And, all the barriers of the zenith breaking,
On happy Earth there flowed a shining ocean.

With this thing seeing, I, poor wonderling,
Made half of saddened sunlight, raised mine eyes,
Cast off my baser part, and grew eternal.

Lark of the earth, thy song shall still go on
When mocking blasts bestow thy tiny plumes.
E'en now thy notes of earliest morn may be
Well out upon an awful pilgrimage,
Where dumb, despised, unshapen worlds go by,
And all is dark forever. Yea, although
The hand of Cruelty might scarcely feel
Thy heartbeats in its grasp, not less thy cry
May pierce eternity, to leave behind
Faith's low petition and Doubt's loud harangue.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR WRITERS.

BY W. A. ENGARDE.

IS there a chance to make a literary reputation in the prominent cities—New York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis? Hundreds, certainly, and possibly thousands are propounding this question. One view is very far from encouraging; crowds of writers apply daily to the various establishments in all the leading cities that purchase literature, and are met and dismissed by different stereotyped forms of refusal, while editors become weary of manuscript names.

There never was so much writing talent in the market as at the present time. There is now an array of writers of notability. There is another and much greater array of the unknown, seeking notability, and of equal ability with those whose heads are a little above water. Were Horace Greeley, James Gordon Bennett, Sr., N. P. Willis and other writers and editors of former prominence to appear today and begin unknown in their old field of letters, they might not rise so readily

amid the present enormous increase of literary competitors unless they brought an accession of business talent and force to strengthen their literary competency, which the first two named gentlemen did possess to an eminent degree.

If you will bring business talent with your literary ability your chances for success will be vastly augmented. If you care only for the money handed you by the cashier for your work, and never care to hear or interest yourself in the vast work and intricate machinery which makes the paper and pushes it, and brings in the money to keep it running, you will stay on the unfortunate side of the best opportunities.

There are poets and story-writers, and good ones too, who come to the great cities and apply for a "place" on a newspaper. Now, the ability to make a poem or a story by no means implies the competence to fill a position on a newspaper. There is an inside to journalism which is a sort of art or trade by itself; it is somewhat similar to the situation of an "able seaman" on shipboard. The "able seaman" is not by profession a rigger or a caulker, painter or carpenter, but he can, and must, "on a pinch," be able to turn his hand and skill in any of these directions. So, if on a "paper," a writer will be very much benefited by knowing as much as possible of the mechanical part of the business. You need to be a bit of a printer; you need to know how to "put a head," or sundry heads, on an article, to "make up" your page or column in the composing room, and talk typical jargon with the printers, and, if need be, to handle the "stick" and "rule."

There are today more chances than ever for special literary work. There are more papers and periodicals than ever devoted to special trades, occupations, arts and pursuits. The store, the farm, the garden, the mine, the worker in wood or metal or cloth, the electrician, the sailor, the railroad, and a hundred other interests are all now represented by publications. All these make places for editors. There are people who have great talent for putting words and sentences together, yet who know relatively little. There are

others who know a great deal, but can neither put their knowledge on paper or talk it out to others. Can there not be an exchange of talent managed somehow between these two classes?

If any man or woman has really anything to tell, they can learn to tell it properly on paper. If they keep on learning, as they become fuller and fuller of knowledge they must talk it. There is a great deal of nonsense lying around loose to the effect that the writing talent is an especial gift of the "pen," and that it is impossible for those who cannot write with ease to do so. This is not to be believed. No man or woman knows what power is latent in them until they set to work to dig it out.

A blacksmith, or any other worker in iron metal who loves his calling, will always be finding something new in it. Now, that man can make a cast or wrought iron literary reputation if he will set himself to work and acquire facility of expression with the pen. He can do this if he tries and persists in trying, for there is little that the mind cannot overcome if it sets itself to the task of overcoming. He will never accomplish such a result, however, if he says he cannot, and that it is "no use for him to try," at the start. Mention is made of a whaling captain, afterward in the revenue service, who made a study of whales, and who wrote, and illustrated as well, a book on whales, which is probably the most valuable work of the kind extant. Looking over his manuscript one day in his cabin, a friend was surprised at the ability the captain displayed in his drawings, not only of the whales, but appropriate marine subjects accompanying them. The friend asked the captain where he had learned drawing; "I learned myself," said he, "I put my mind on it, and what I wanted of the art came by degrees."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

BOOKBINDING AS A FINE ART.

BY W. I. WAY.

THE late Mr. William Blades, in his little brochure, "The Enemies of Books," devotes a chapter to ignorant and careless bookbinders. "Like men," says Mr. Blades, "books have a soul and body," and, like Mr. Blades, "with the soul, or literary portion, we have nothing to do at present." But for the body, what is mortal and subject to "disease and decay," we should provide a dress worthy to preserve that precious jewel, the soul. And it seems to us that a taste for bookbinding in its higher forms should be in need of no defense. We must agree with the author of "The Library," that people are happier for the possession of a taste so long as they possess it, and it does not, like the demons of Scripture, possess them. From an early age many very sensible men and women, in all conditions of society, from kings and their mistresses down to the lowest of their subjects, have been lovers of the art. Yet, strange to say, we are unable to find that any bookbinder has dignified his work (and perpetuated his memory) by affixing his name to it prior to the year

1470. Six years later saw the birth of Jean Grolier, the father, and, perhaps, the most liberal patron, of the art of binding books in leather, though it was as a designer and amateur, and not as a practical bookbinder, that his name should be associated with the art. The golden age of ornamental art in binding was during the middle half of the sixteenth century, 1525-1575.

The great and good William Roscoe, remarking on the taste for decoration of books, says, "It is, perhaps, difficult to discern why a favorite book should not be as proper an object of elegant ornament as the head of a cane, the hilt of a sword, or the latchet of a shoe."

About ancient specimens of the art with wooden covers, upon which were fastened carvings of ivory, metal plaques, gilded or silvered, oftentimes of pure gold, richly chased and ornamented by incrustated precious stones, we shall have little to say here. These were used mainly on precious manuscripts, sacred tomes, such as *books of hours* and *illuminated missals*, and were oftentimes older than the books they covered. These decorations tempted thieves and vandals who cared not for the books themselves. William Longchamp, bishop of Ely, in 1199, sold thirteen fine copies of the Gospels, which were beautifully bound in gold and silver, to raise money for the redemption of King Richard. In France, medallions and enamel work, and other odd freaks of the art, are still in vogue among the fantastic, but only to a limited extent, we are pleased to add.

Journals devoted almost wholly to the subject of bookbinding are published in England, France and Germany. Several books and many essays by specialists have been written and published, or privately printed, with special reference to the art, but few of either are now accessible to the ordinary reader of THE INLAND PRINTER. To be sure, every such reader pretends to a knowledge of the subject in so far as to know a well-bound book when he sees it, but it is to be doubted if more than a dozen of our readers ever saw as many specimens of the art in its highest form. The best authority on the subject in the United States, because himself the best practical binder our country has produced, is Mr. William Matthews, of New York, now retired full of honor and glory. And it is unfortunate that Mr. Matthews' "Address to the members of the Grolier Club" could not have been elaborated somewhat, and given a wider circulation. In this address Mr. Matthews defines the principal branches of extra binding as follows: First, the preparing, or getting ready; second, the forwarding; third, the covering; fourth, the finishing, or decoration of cover.

In the days of Roger Payne all these branches of the work were frequently performed by one workman; now there are at least as many workmen as there are principal branches in a well-regulated bindery. We should, perhaps, note one illustrious exception to this rule. Mr. T. J. Cobden-Sanderson, of London, England, an original genius, in an interview some time ago,

said: "On an average I work five or six hours a day, doing all the work, the rough (if there is any) and the smooth, with the assistance of my wife, who sews, and sews admirably, and always from 'end to end,' and 'round the bands.'"

While the "finisher" is the artist and designer, the other branches are all important, though occasionally ignored in a measure, even by the most notable French workmen. To one who has carefully examined many books that have French dresses on them, defective "forwarding" must have been at times apparent. If the paper be stiff and unyielding, either heavy hand-made, plate or Japanese vellum, the rigid back renders the book very uncomfortable to the hand; while, with the best English and American work the sewing, though strong and durable, is sufficiently flexible to allow the leaves to lie open fully and freely. The French publishers issue their finest books in paper or parchment covers, simply stitched (*broché*), never sawed across the backs; but in binding the French artisan prefers to sacrifice convenience to art, and, therefore, sews his book solid when he is to cover it with morocco, crushed and polished, and with full gilt back.

One of the most intelligent, as well as one of the most liberal, patrons of the art in this country is Mr. Robert Hoe, of New York, and his collection embraces specimens of all varieties and schools, some of which, in his own words, "are artistic, as the violins of the Cremonas and Stradellas, with their beautiful form and workmanship and fine quality, or the skillful productions of a Cellini or a Limoges enameler are artistic."

Surely the preservation of human thought by the bookbinder's art is an exalted object, and "whole libraries of literary endeavor have been saved to the world by its agency." Especially do the choicest gems of our literature deserve the fostering care of the binder's art, that the gnawing tooth of time may not create sad havoc with such of the world's treasures. No one desires the preservation of a worthless book by its agency, but we should have a due regard for the priceless memorials of our ancestors, and even a single copy of a book by a worthy but forgotten author will be preserved to and properly prized by posterity if durably bound and artistically embellished, while the other copies may perish. There are unique copies of books by authors that deserved a better fate carefully preserved in the museums and libraries of England and Continental Europe that have escaped immortality of oblivion by reason of their ornamental covers and honest workmanship. A future generation may have a tender regard for the solitary copy of Mr. Donnelly's "Great Cryptogram" that shall have been saved from the accidents of time because some admiring contemporary deemed it worthy a costly and elaborate dress. But it will be a doubtful compliment to the author of the book (not of the binding) if its internal evidence should call forth from some future Robert Burns such a quatrain as that once written by the

Ayrshire plowman on the margin of a volume of Shakespeare's works:

"Through and through the inspired leaves,
Ye maggots, making your windings;
But oh! respect his lordship's taste,
And spare the golden bindings."

This article is not conclusive, but is merely preliminary to others of a more technical character to follow, if there should appear to be sufficient interest in the subject.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

MAKE GOOD ROLLERS FOR GOOD WORK.

BY E. W. BELLENDIN.

IN the use of good rollers lies, I think, the secret of good presswork, and "good" rollers are rollers that *must* be up to the highest possible standard in quality and trueness, in "stocks," and above all in good suction, with proper elasticity. Pressmen differ in their preferences for rollers; some prefer a very soft roller while others prefer a very hard one; but my choice for newspaper, book or pamphlet work is a soft roller, and for job and colored work I select a good medium-hard roller with good suction and a smooth surface.

Difficulty in making rollers to suit is, I presume, something that our northern pressmen have no need to contend with. All that is necessary for them to do is to send their rollers out to the factory or roller manufacturers, when they become unfit for work, and they are returned to them just exactly as they want them. It is somewhat different in the South, where over half the pressmen have their own rollers to make, or, rather, make at, and there are so many changes in the weather that it is a very difficult matter to keep on hand just the suitable quality. To cover this difficulty I think I can give one of the best recipes for rollers in the South. I have used it for more than twelve years; in fact, I have given the recipe to a large number of pressmen, who have tried it, and it has given excellent results. It is a composition that can be used in the warmest or the coldest climates and it can be made to suit the most particular pressman. The method of manufacture is as follows:

Take ten pounds of the best hide glue, preferably as thin as possible; put it in a pail and cover with water. Pour the water off immediately and spread the glue out on a wide board or table and let it drain well. After it has drained sufficiently, take about two pounds of the glue and put it in the melting kettle and proceed to melt it—adding the rest of the glue as that in the kettle dissolves. Then weigh out ten pounds of clarified glycerine, or, if not convenient to get the clarified, take twelve pounds of crude glycerine, add to this six ounces of pulverized borax and two ounces of venice turpentine. Mix the glycerine, borax and turpentine up thoroughly and pour in on the glue in small quantities at a time, keeping it well stirred. Let the entire mass cook from twenty to thirty minutes,

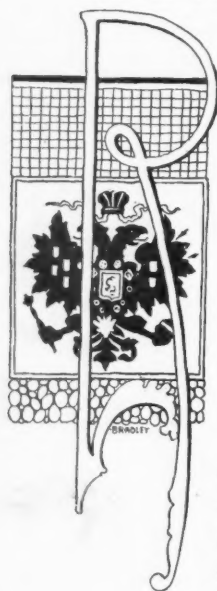
then strain it and let it stand for a half an hour, when the composition will be ready to pour. This will make an excellent summer roller.

Should a winter roller be wanted, add five pounds of glycerine to the same amount of glue above mentioned, two ounces of borax and one-half ounce of venice turpentine. This composition can, and has been recast as many as five times, but it depends upon how hard the roller has been used, and if used for copying ink the ink must be scraped off, as copying ink penetrates almost any composition manufactured.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

AN AMERICAN PRINTER IN RUSSIA.

NO. II.—BY S. RAJSKI.



RUSSIAN rapacity was well exemplified in the treatment I was accorded. On my claim to my father's property being presented, I was informed that the claim had been forfeited, as I had not appeared within the limit of time since my father's death that the laws of the country required. In the consultation that followed this news, my lawyers decided, as the only course to pursue, to draw up a petition to the czar, which could be presented to his majesty with the kind assistance of the American minister at St. Petersburg. This matter caused me heavy expense, as the fees for documents and stamps thereon are exorbitant in Russia. The notarial document which described the whole affair

cost me in the neighborhood of 1,500 rubles (a ruble has 100 kopecks, two rubles comprising a dollar). After all the papers had been prepared, I went with my lawyers to St. Petersburg. Very often I met with gendarmes anxious to assure me their silence and protection for a consideration, and my passport had to be shown at every hotel, tavern or any other place where I wanted to put up, even for a few hours.

After a tiresome journey of many hours, the Russian cars being equipped in a very primitive and inconvenient way, we arrived at St. Petersburg, which is surrounded by marshes and swamp lands, but in itself presents a very picturesque appearance, the style of houses, churches and even gates and doorways being so entirely different from other European cities, as to impart a decidedly foreign cast to the general effect. Then come the people; how different are they from our people of the United States! Their faces bear marks and lines of ignorance and dissipation, their eyes and appearance show a lack of intelligence, and they generally have a ferocious expression. Their clothing is, in most cases, in a state of intolerable neglect, and of outlandish pattern, the better classes and officials of private institutions only wearing clothes reminding a traveler of the civilized world. I found printers there wearing peasants' clothes, because they could not afford to buy more expensive ones. Then the great array of

uniforms—the soldiers, custom-house officers, all the officers in the employ of the city, telegraph operators, students of the university and all the colleges (even messengers must wear uniforms), so that a person occupying one of the above, or any other position, may be easily distinguished in any public place. Some uniforms of the army are much more elaborate than those of any other officials of the government, and especially imposing are those of the bodyguard of the czar.

There is one type of the Russian people with which I felt disgusted when I looked upon them. They are to be found in St. Petersburg, and all larger cities of Russia; these are the "katsaps," who are, in many cases, millionaires, but clad in the dirtiest clothes imaginable, covered with vermin, ignorant to the utmost; they cannot read or write; all they seek and all they want is money; they will bargain to do anything to get money, and their miserly and dirty ways give them plenty of it.

The streets of St. Petersburg, the wide thoroughfares, avenues and boulevards, made a pleasant impression on me, and the "cerkiews," or Russian churches, with their gilded steeples, awakened a feeling of curiosity to see their interiors.

The splendor of the Russian court, its formalities and ceremonies, have been described by various authors so frequently that it is unnecessary to repeat them here. I wish only to add that my petition for the action of the czar in my case was, as in most cases, unsuccessful. My papers were taken up by the Minister of the Interior, and in a few days I received an unfavorable answer, stating that his majesty did not care to interfere with the decisions of his courts, and with special stress I was given to understand that his majesty had enough to do with his own subjects and did not care to have anything to do with affairs of American naturalized citizens. So my last hope vanished; and I returned to Warsaw, downhearted, my money nearly all gone, and with no more hope to entertain. I did not have enough money to return to the United States, and did not want to beg, so I concluded to go to work in some printing office and save up sufficient to come back to this country. A few days after my return from St. Petersburg I was introduced by a relative to the proprietor of one of the largest printing establishments of Warsaw, which employed about thirty compositors, mostly all piece hands. He received me very kindly, because his curiosity to find out about the ways of this country was very great, and besides he did not expect to see in me an applicant for a place in his composing room. An applicant for a situation, as a rule of the country, is only permitted to enter the room and stand at the door with his hat or cap off until either the proprietor or foreman comes and asks him silly questions, and by independent answers an applicant forfeits his chances for a position. After the forms of introduction had been made I was asked into the sanctum of the proprietor, and had to give him all possible information in regard to the United

States. I also narrated my story until I came to the part when I told of the czar's refusal of my petition and the consequent loss of my money, and when I stated in addition that I came to him seeking a situation, you could not imagine the transformation that took place in the fellow's manners. He imagined to see in me perhaps a well-to-do American citizen, a prospective partner or buyer of his business, and his disappointment was evidently acute when he realized that facing him was only such a miserable being as a workman in search of a situation! In a very few words he told me that proprietors were not allowed to employ foreign printers, the laws of censorship being very strict in that respect, and that even if they were not he would not give me a situation, as he would be afraid of my spoiling his workmen with my American ideas. I left, but the same evening I became acquainted with the foreman of another large establishment who was much more liberal, at least in his conversation. In the course of our talk he informed me of the following facts: The printers in Warsaw tried to organize several times for their own protection, but each time their organization was checked in the bud by the local authorities. Their wages are only eight to ten rubles (\$4 to \$5) a week, and living expenses are nearly the same in rubles there as they are in dollars here. A printer who seeks employment has to have a book from the respective police precinct, which must also be acknowledged by the resident superintendent of the house he lives in before he can find employment. The worst hardship on printers in Russia is the censorship. Sometimes the paper is all set and locked up ready for press, when page proofs have to be pulled and sent to the government censor's office for permission to print. When the proof comes back they find that there is always something marked out, sometimes to the extent of five or more columns. Of course, new matter has to be set, or the article changed to suit the censor, before going to press. This causes a delay which often makes the paper appear many hours late.

The censorship in Russia requires a person to get a permit and to pay a fee for every little job he wants printed, even if it is only a visiting card, and the printer is not allowed to set it up without a censor's permit. Some persons would be very willing to pay the fee required if they only could obtain a permit at once, but there are always some favorites whose work is looked after first, and no business man can depend on obtaining a permit without delay, be the necessity for it ever so urgent. This places a restriction upon business circulars, and the only recourse is newspaper advertising, which is very expensive, and, as a rule, does not reach the class of people that the advertising is intended for. The newspapers are read only by the wealthy classes, because they are too expensive for the working people. The only papers which are cheap and mostly given away are government papers, which teach how to be loyal to the white czar, and to hate all his enemies.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ANOTHER METHOD OF JOB ACCOUNTING.

BY F. F. BYINGTON.

HAVING noticed with interest sketches of the business methods of various printing establishments, as presented in THE INLAND PRINTER and other publications, I take pleasure in outlining the system

Date	Oct. 16, 1891, Job No. 4726
For	Wm. J. Lingel, 460 Eighth St. San Francisco.
Print	10,000 4-page Circulars for the "Crocker Tract." Sale of Nov. 4. Size, 12 x 19 on 48."# A book, 24 x 38
	First and last pages display, rule map on inside.
	Bright blue ink.
	Fold once.
Proof Promised	Monday.
Send Proof to	above.
Job Promised	Wednesday.
Deliver to	above.
By Wh. Exp. Order Taken by Holmes.	
ESTIMATE.	
Paper, 5 1/4 pms. @ 3.84\$	20.15
Composition	\$ 15.00
Press work	\$ 9.00
Ink, 6 lbs. @ 1.00	\$ 6.00
Folding	\$ 3.00
Total	\$ 53.15
Deposit, \$ 25.00	Terms C. O. D.
Foreman must here enter COST of material furnished for this job.	
3" Lead Rule @ 30¢	\$.90
	\$
	\$
	\$
Bill No.	9872 ✓

EXHIBIT I.

now in use by the Pacific Press Publishing Company, of Oakland, California, thinking it may embody some ideas that will be of use to the craft. The work done by this office consists of a general printing and publishing business, with a bindery and an electrotpe foundry.

MANUFACTURING

JOB NO.	DATE	FOR	KIND OF WORK	PROMISED		PRICE	DEPOSIT
				PROOF	JOB		
	1891	Mr. J. Dingee	10,000 4-page Circulars				
4726	Oct 16	460 8-ch. Stk.	'Sale of Nov. 4'	Mon	Tue.	53 15	25 00
		S. G.					

EXHIBIT 2.

On the receipt of each job the instructions are written on a No. 10 manila envelope (Exhibit 1), with the itemized estimate, if the price has been agreed upon, and the copy is placed therein. This envelope is then numbered and recorded in the Job Register (Exhibit 2), after which it is turned over to the foreman of the room in which most of the work will be done, who retains possession of it until the job is completed. If any work on the job is required from another room a Supplemental Order is given the foreman of that room. All paper and other stock is in charge of a stockman, to whom a written order must

office, where the job is billed and charged. The envelopes, however, are only one part of our system. Daily Time Tickets (Exhibit 3) are made out by the employes of each department. These are approved by the foreman and then passed into the business office. Here they are first entered upon the Pay-roll, after which the column reserved for "Office Use" is filled by carrying the time of the various jobs into dollars and cents, according to the rate of wages paid. These amounts are then summarized in a Day Book, from which they are posted into the Job Register, previously mentioned, under "Cost of Manufacture."

JOB ROOM.

DAILY TIME TICKET.

No. 42.

Day of week Friday, Oct. 16.Thomas Beatty, Employee

INSTRUCTIONS. 1.—One of these tickets must be filled out and left at the foreman's desk at the close of each day's work. 2.—Two lines must not be drawn across the same perpendicular space. 3.—All work not having a job number must be entered as miscellaneous work, specifying what the work is. 4.—Compositors will mark corrections, alterations, and making up, c, a, or m. 5.—Pressmen will write the number of impressions close to the line which represents the time. 6.—Bookbinders must write the kind of work under the line which represents the time. 7.—When a machine is used insert its number in the proper column, making a mark across "time line," thus (/), to represent time of starting machine, and a mark thus (\), for time of stopping.

MACHINE NO.	JOB NO.	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	TIME	OFFICE USE	REMARKS
24	4837													2 1/2	63	
"	4624													2 1/2	63	
"	4862													3/4	19	
"	4725													1/2	13	
	4900													3	75	
See Rules and Regulations on Other Side.																
MISC. WORK.	4500													3/4	19	
APPROVED.	<u>Leavitt</u> FOREMAN										TOTAL TIME			10		

EXHIBIT 3.

be given for any stock required. These orders, of course, all bear the same job number.

After the job is completed all Stock and Supplemental Orders are inclosed in the envelope, together with a complete copy of the job, the author's proof and any other information which should be preserved. The foreman then returns the envelope to the business

Thus, day by day, as the work progresses, our account from the different rooms creeps up, until by the time the job envelope returns, our account for labor is complete, and we have only to transfer to the Register the cost of stock and material reported in the envelope to obtain what we call the "visible cost." But there are other expenses which enter into the real

REGISTER

COST OF MANUFACTURE								TOTAL COST	BILLED OUT		
DATE	JOB ROOM	TYPE R'M	PRESS R'M	BINDERY	FOUNDRY	STOCK	20%		DATE	NO.	AMOUNT
Oct 16	458					Paper	1280		Oct 20	9872	5315
17	327					Rule	90				
18	38		338	45		Inks	300				
19			189	228							
20				08							
	822		527	281			1670	660			
								3961			

EXHIBIT 2.

cost, such as general expenses, cost of management, use of machinery and tools, distribution of type, etc. In this institution an addition of twenty per cent is made to the "visible cost" in order that each job may partake of its share of these items. This gives the "Total Cost" given in the Register. Opposite this total is placed the Date, Number and Amount of bills charged, so that a glance will show how much the institution has made or lost on the job. By comparing the cost in the different rooms with the corresponding items of our estimate we can even tell where the gain or loss occurred, enabling us to tell, on subsequent estimates, where we can safely lower our bids or where we should raise them.

After the job envelopes and their contents have been entered and carefully checked, they are filed in numerical order, and are valuable for future reference.

To illustrate: Mr. Green rings us up, and wants to know if we can duplicate his last lot of statements. He has neglected giving the order, hasn't one left, and tomorrow is the first of the month. We reply that we can do so, and that we will deliver them tomorrow. Upon looking up the envelope, we find in it a printed copy, and that the order was for 1,000 copies, single ruled, folio size, 6 pound, blue ink, in pads of 100 each, the price being \$3.50. Mr. Green gets his job promptly and his confidence in us is reassured.

A remarkable case occurred the other day which I will relate. Soon after printing 50,000 order tags for an express company, their manager came to our office, and charged us with making a serious mistake. The address of one of their branch offices was incorrect, and happened to be the address of a rival company. He was positive that the copy was correct, and held us responsible for the error. We easily found the copy which also proved to be wrong, causing the man to wonder how they could have used the last 50,000 without noticing the blunder. "Well," said he, "You made the mistake when the last lot was printed, anyway." It gave us considerable satisfaction to go back over the three years we have used these envelopes, and show him the copy for six such jobs, each of which had the wrong address; and it was amusing to notice his expression as each copy was shown him. We only wished that we had adopted the plan before we did.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A GRADUATED SCALE.

BY A UNION MAN.

THE claim has many times been made by employing printers that the fixed rate of wages as established by the union for timework in job and book offices is unjust, for the reason that the capabilities of the men employed are different in each individual, and that, therefore, equity would demand a graduated scale, so that a man would be remunerated in proportion to his skill. This claim is certainly founded in reason, and the question naturally follows, How shall the injustice be remedied?

This is a problem which for a number of years has received the attention of thinking men in the ranks of both employers and employes. The justice of paying a man in proportion to the degree of his merit is practically recognized by the union in permitting its members to accept from their employers as much above the scale as they are able to command. The chief difficulty in the adjustment of the question lies in determining where the bottom notch in the scale of remuneration should be placed.

Many suggestions have been offered looking to the solution of this problem. Some were in the line of rejecting from membership in the union all who do not come up to a certain standard of competency, to be ascertained by an examination, so that membership in a union would be a certificate of the holder's skill in his trade. But is this practicable? Who would be the authority to fix the standard, and to select the judges? It would seem to be only right and fair that employers should have a voice in settling these points. Would they be willing to devote time and attention to coöperate with the union in carrying out such a plan?

Other suggesters think the remedy lies at the root of the tree, namely, in regulating the apprenticeship relations, such as indenturing the new beginner, the establishment of an apprenticeship branch of the union, the founding of a training school, etc.

But none of these will really meet the case, because neither indentures, schools nor departments in the union will equalize or change the varying characteristics of the different individuals sought to be affected thereby. The primary qualities with which the boy starts out in life—brains, education, application and

adaptability to the vocation he may choose — will not be controlled by any machine-made regulations, and the qualities above enumerated will enable their possessor to forge to the front and rise above his fellows, who have them not, no matter what method of instruction may be pursued. And this being admitted we are brought face to face with the original question, Shall a man be paid in proportion to his efficiency, and what shall determine the basis upon which to adjust the varying grades?

About five years ago, a committee of the Chicago Typographical Union met with a committee of the Typothetæ — an organization then in its infancy — to confer together and revise the book scale. The employers wished to include the job scale in the revision, and in connection therewith offered the following proposition, concessions by them in the book scale being conditional upon its acceptance by the union: A job hand (including time hands on bookwork), on entering an employers' service, was to receive \$16 per week; if he continued therein over one year he would receive \$17, and an increase would be made of \$1 per week for every additional year of continuous service until he arrived at a \$20 status. This proposition was to be retroactive — that is, all those who had already been in steady employ in one office the requisite time should have their pay at once advanced to the grade their term of service called for.

It may be stated, in passing, that the committee of the union had no authority to entertain this proposition, as its province extended only to the book scale. The matter was reported to the union, however, which unanimously rejected it. The negotiations in relation to the book scale, therefore, fell to the ground.

This proposition of the employers at first glance would look like a step toward the settlement of the difficulty under discussion. But a little thought will reveal its weakness and utter unavailability to meet the requirements sought after. What guarantee would a man have that his services would be retained over one year, or two, or any number of years? It would be very convenient to drop a man off the roll at any time his rate of pay would rise too high to suit the ideas of his employer, or to gratify the enmity or prejudices of his foreman. Again, what has the length of service in any one office to do with a man's competency beyond getting the run of the office, and style of the firm's work? A mediocre printer working in one office for ten years would not necessarily be a better workman at the end of that time; while, on the other hand, many a man in his first year of journeywork might be superior to the ten-year man, by virtue of greater intelligence, education, quickness of perception, and general adaptability to the business. The superior man would, according to the progressive scale, have to accept much less pay than his less competent fellow workman. The various circumstances and conditions which would arise under this state of affairs can readily be imagined.

Let this be noted: the proposition of the employers contemplated a *sliding*, or progressive, scale, based

upon length of continuous employment; not a *graded* scale, based upon ability and efficiency; and it therefore completely fails to supply a remedy for the evil complained of.

We come back, then, to the original question once more. We admit there is an injustice and inequality in existing conditions. We acknowledge that a remedy should be found. The conviction forces itself upon the mind of the writer that, either the union, with the coöperation of the employers, must establish a graduated scale, or it must find a means of bringing all its members up to a certain fixed standard of competency; or else, failing to do either of these, must expurgate from its ranks the poorer class of workmen who are objected to as not being worth the scale.

This latter course of procedure would create a class of non-union people who would be a constant menace to the union. Let trouble arise in a union office, and their services would be immediately availed of by the employer in whose office the strike might occur, and for the time being this class would be loudly proclaimed by the employer as first-class workmen, and the reporters for the daily press would be confidently informed that "the places of the strikers were filled without difficulty, and everything was running smoothly. We are independent of the union."

For its own protection the union should keep within its control as many as possible, no matter what grade of workers they may be; but provision would have to be made for their employment under practicable conditions.

The writer, therefore, begs to offer, as a possible way out of the difficulty, the following outline of a plan. Taking the present scale as a basis, let there be established a lower grade of say \$2 a week less, which would fall between the rate for an apprentice in his last year and the regular scale; the amount over the scale to be governed as at present by the workman's ability to command the same. When a man's competency to earn "wages" is called in question, let the matter be arbitrated by a committee consisting of a member of the executive board of the union, the employer interested, and the father of the chapel or other representative of the office. We think that in but few, if any, cases would an injustice be done the party on trial.

The foregoing is presented in the hope of eliciting a discussion that will result in the best possible plan to lay the ghost of the slur that is everlastingly being thrown in the teeth of the union that it demands for a man a rate of wage that he does not earn.

A FAVOR should never be asked unless securing it be an absolute necessity. Never ask a favor from a stranger or an acquaintance unless some business or other circumstance morally entitles you to assume that you are justified. When you really need a favor go to friends; if they are true they will grant it. Friends are often proved in adversity. It is a safe rule never to ask a favor unless you believe you can, in some way, reciprocate it. When you do ask do it confidently and fearlessly — a faint heart usually fails in this as in other things.

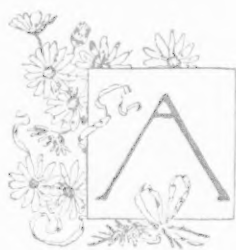
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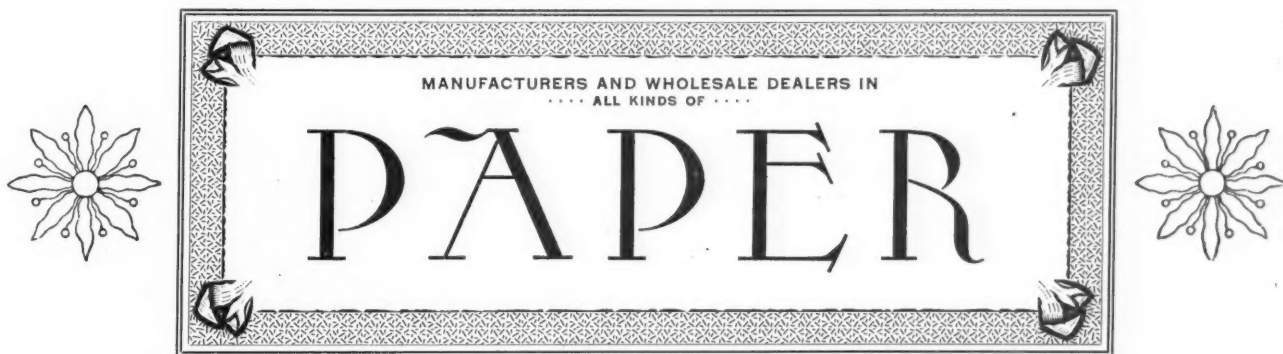
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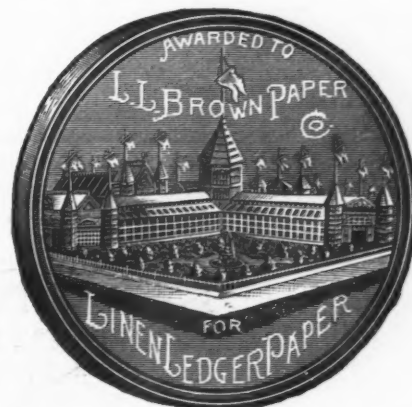


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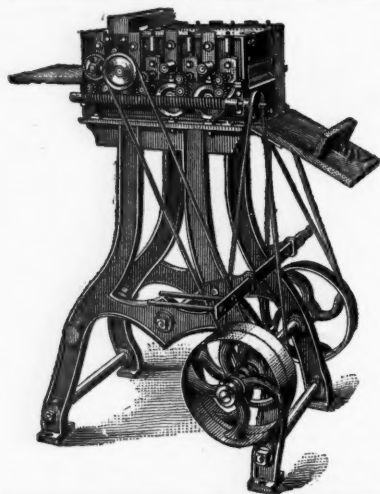
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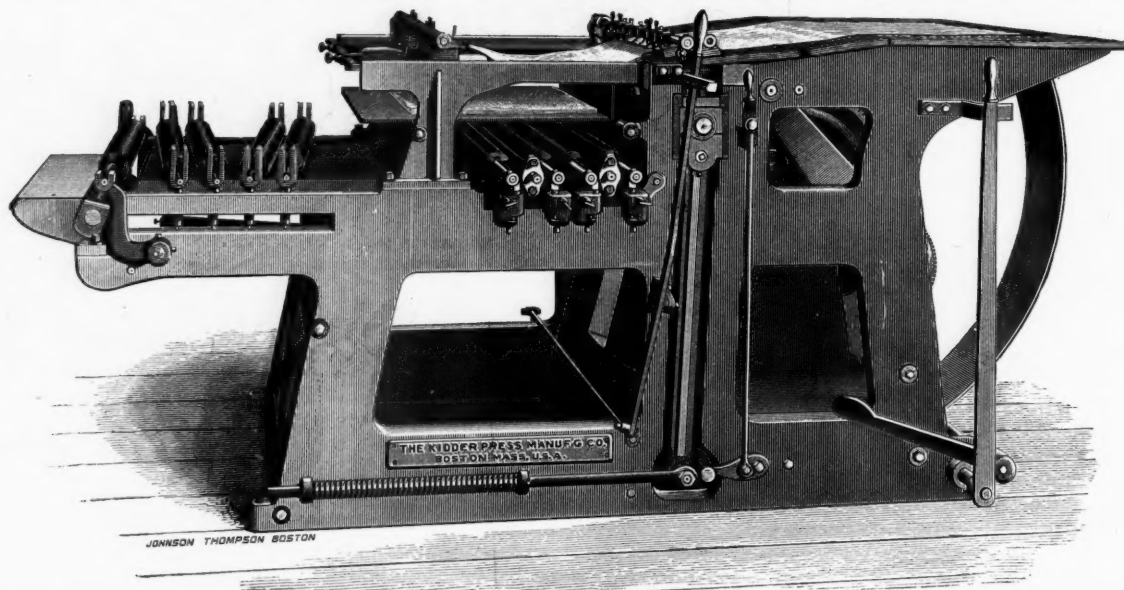
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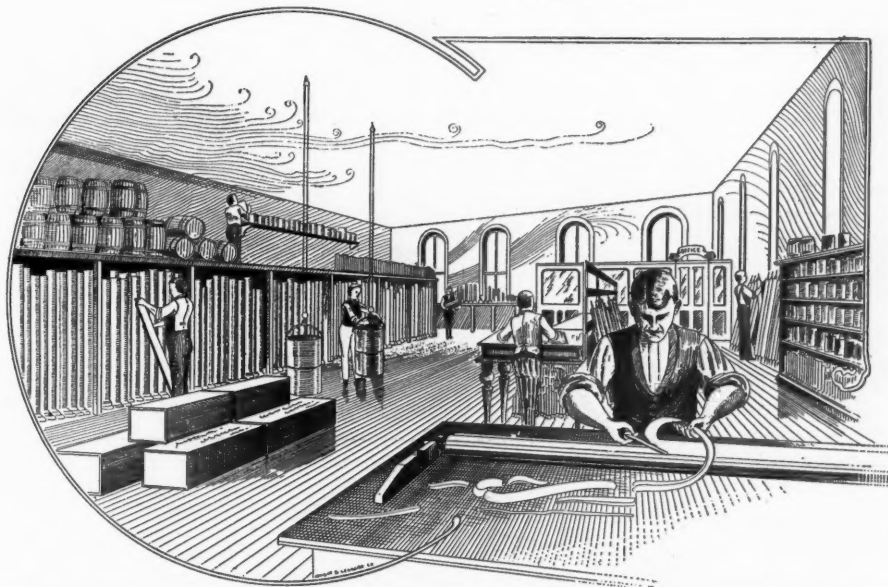
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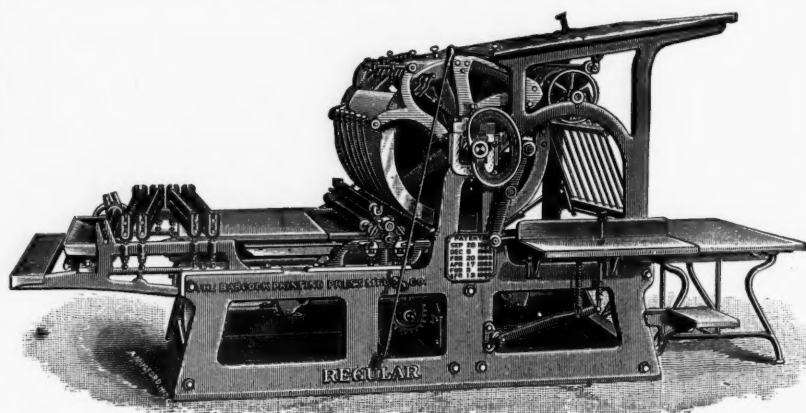
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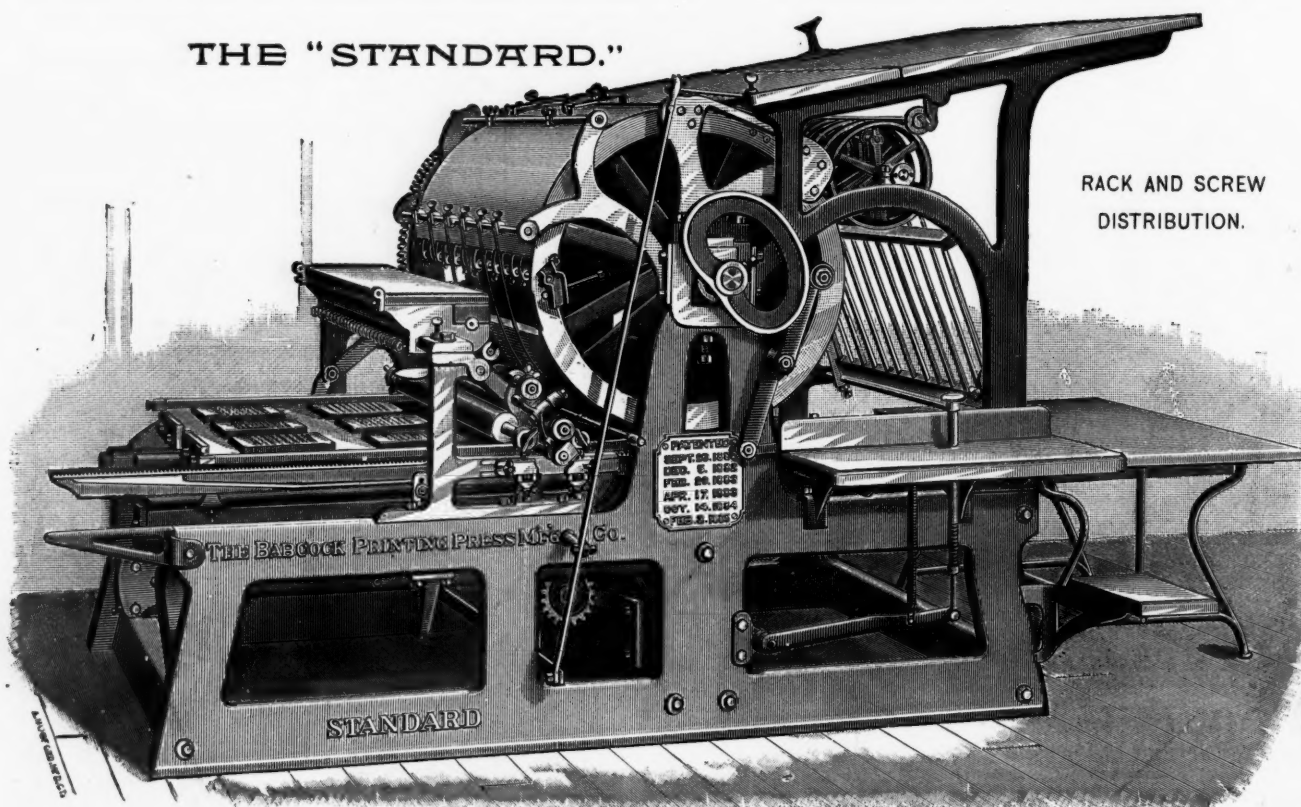
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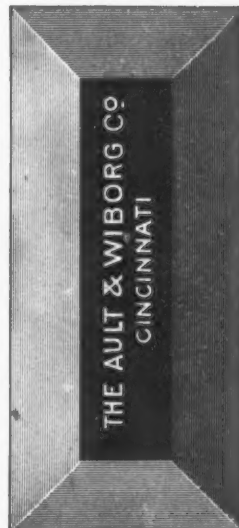


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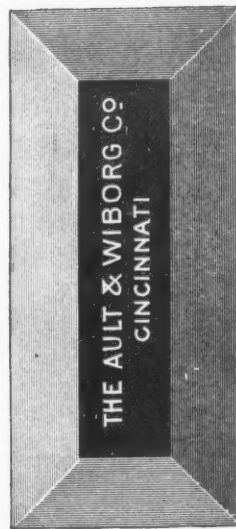


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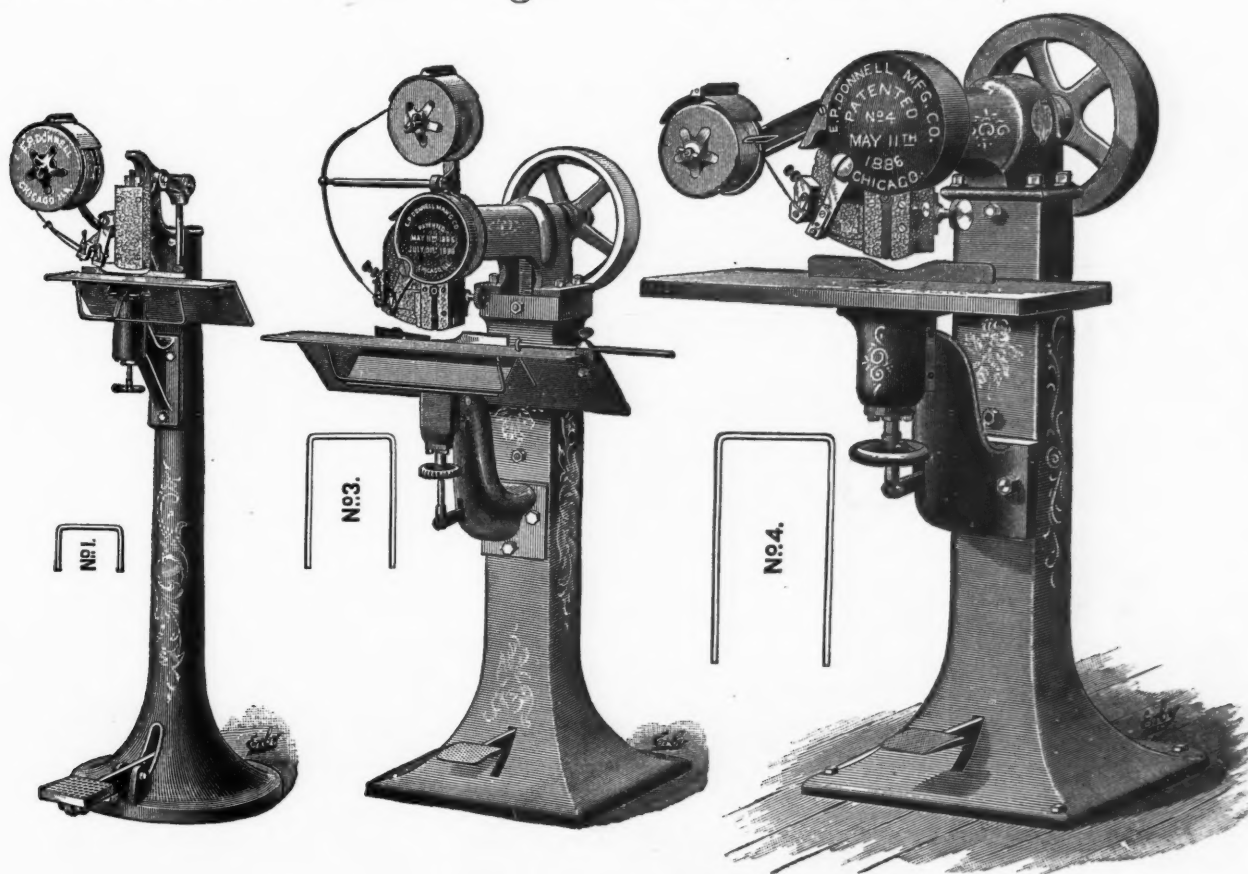
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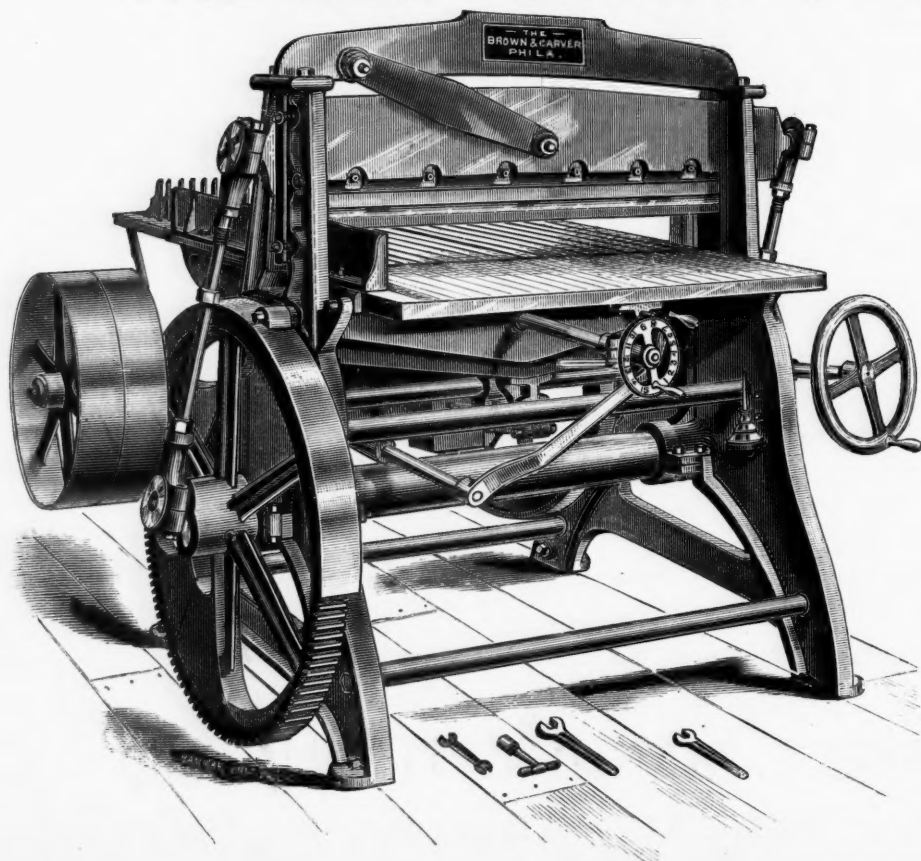
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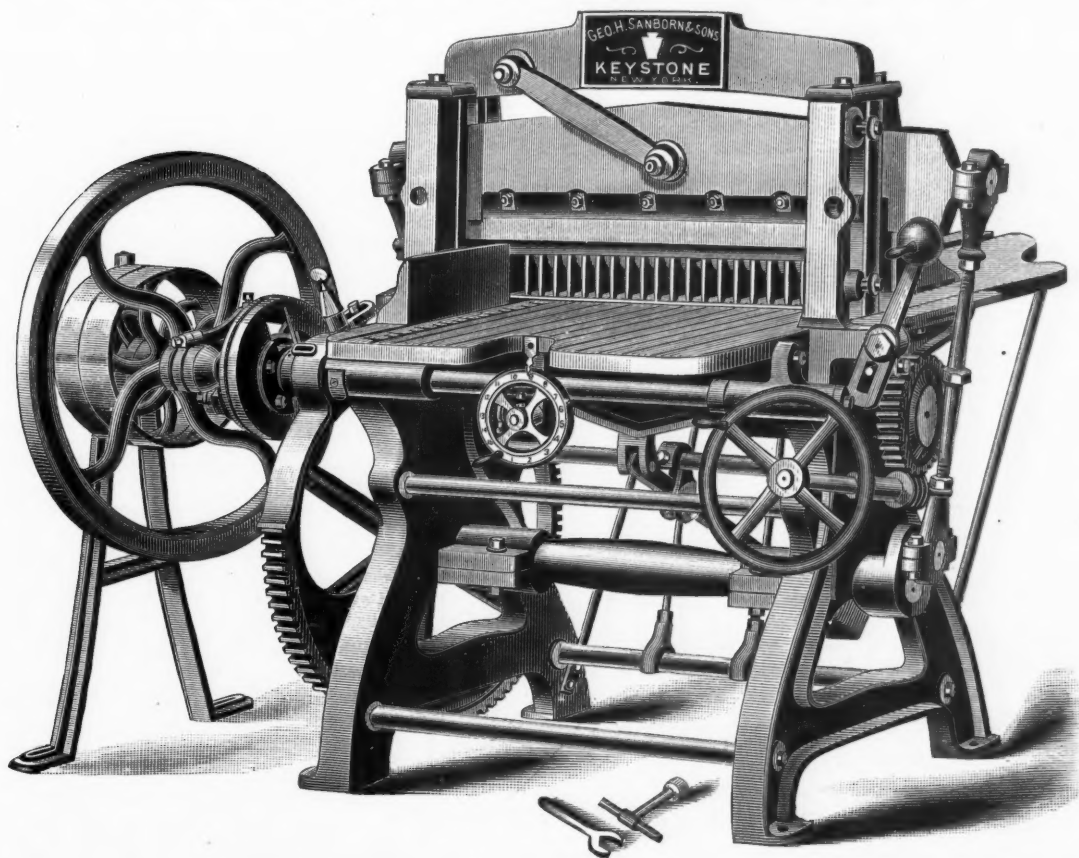


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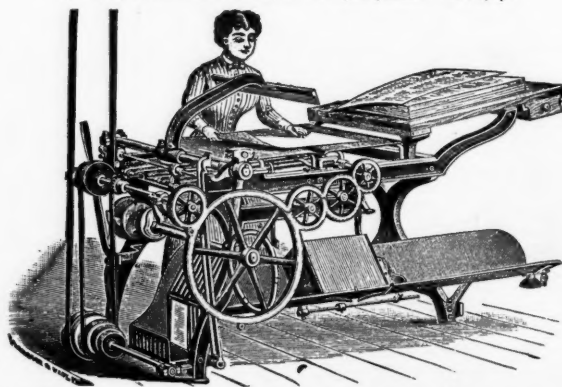
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A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

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DR. JOHN E. HURLBUT, *Vice-Prest.*

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THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the fifth of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines of industry will confer a favor by sending news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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SPACE FOR EXHIBITS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

IT is gratifying to be able to state that a considerable number of individuals and firms, who are engaged in the printing and allied industries, are beginning to manifest active interest in the question of making an exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition. Some have already sent in application for space and presumably many more have given more or less thought to planning the exhibits they will make.

It is unnecessary to present here any argument to show the great benefits which will be gained by all exhibitors at the Exposition. It is enough to simply state that it is assured beyond all question that the World's Fair at Chicago will in all respects eclipse any of its predecessors. It will certainly be the greatest aggregation of meritorious products of industry and will present the most complete panorama of the achievements of mankind in every branch of study, art, invention and manufacture which the world has ever known. The exhibits at the Exposition will attract the eyes of many millions of people, and will be studied critically by hundreds of thousands, gathered from all lands, who will be quick to discover merit wherever it exists. It follows that everyone who has a meritorious product or process to show, cannot fail to reap very great benefit. No such opportunity for advantageous advertising has ever before been offered.

Intending exhibitors have no time to lose. They should form as quickly as possible an approximate idea of the exhibit they will make and should make at once an application for the space they will probably require. This is of the utmost importance both to the Exposition management and to exhibitors. The former must know approximately the aggregate space wanted by exhibitors in the various departments before it can assign to each its portion, and exhibitors must put in their applications before such assignment is made if they would not find themselves excluded entirely or compelled to accept such cramped and inadequate quarters as may be left.

Exhibits in the various branches of the printing and stationery industries will be installed, some in the Department of Manufactures and some in the Department of Liberal Arts. Generally speaking, in the former will be paper, paper stock, papier-maché goods, blank books, bookbinding, and stationery articles. In the latter will be books and literature with artistic typography, paper and binding, books, newspapers, periodicals, technical journals, library appliances, topographical and other maps, etc. All exhibits in the two departments named will be in the same building, that of Manufactures and Liberal Arts, which will be the largest on the Exposition grounds, and, in fact, the largest ever built. It will measure 787 by 1,687 feet, and cover about thirty-one acres. The interior galleries will bring the floor space up to about forty acres. Enormous as is this area it already appears that it will be scarcely sufficient to meet the demands of exhibitors. Printing presses, paper-making

machinery, and all matters pertaining thereto, will, as a matter of course, be exhibited in Machinery Hall. The intending exhibitor need have little present concern, however, as to the exact department and group in which his exhibit will be shown. The exposition authorities reserve to themselves the power to decide the proper place for all exhibits, and exhibitors may be assured that their exhibits will be installed where they belong, and where it is to their best advantage to be. Intending exhibitors should write to Director-General George R. Davis, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, for blank applications for space. These will be sent promptly, and accompanying them will be full, detailed directions for filling out the blanks, etc. Inquiries of whatever sort relating to the exposition rules and regulations should also be addressed to the Director-General, and they will receive attention without delay.

ARBITRATION.

SINCE the publication of its first number up to the present time THE INLAND PRINTER has been a consistent and persistent advocate of the wisdom and profit which would attend the adoption of arbitration as a means of settling disputes which may arise between employer and employed in the printing industry. While this measure may have its drawbacks, and while the conclusions reached by its methods may not at all times be entirely satisfactory, it is nevertheless much preferable and more profitable to all concerned than the resort to coercive measures and the attendant strife which have been of such frequent occurrence of late.

That the adoption of arbitration would successfully serve the purpose mentioned there can be little question. Past experiments prove the wisdom of the course, while the modern diplomatic history of the world furnishes innumerable instances of the efficacy and applicability of this rational method of reaching conclusions on disputed questions. A single instance may be cited in this latter connection to illustrate the wide range and great importance of the questions that are susceptible of adjustment by arbitration. At the close of the late war of the rebellion the officers of this government felt that they had a just claim against the government of England growing out of certain acts of the latter government in furnishing arms and munitions of war and giving aid and shelter to Confederate cruisers who were preying upon the commerce of the United States. After extended diplomatic negotiations it was finally agreed to submit the question to a board of arbitration, when, after a full investigation of the charges set forth, an award of \$15,000,000 was made to this country in reparation of the damage done their commerce. While this result might not have been altogether satisfactory to the patriotic citizens of Great Britain, they still could no doubt find much consolation in contemplating the fact that the outlay in money was certainly many times less than would be found necessary for the prosecution of a war of the shortest possible duration.

What will serve the purpose of governments in such emergencies can certainly be made available by corporations and individuals when contending with somewhat similar conditions.

As a matter of fact, the possibilities for good results following the establishment of arbitration for the settlement of disputes between capital and labor are well-nigh endless, and are well calculated to serve every purpose of the printing fraternity more fully than can possibly be the case when strikes and lock-outs are resorted to. In reviewing the entire field, we fail to call to mind a single instance where force has been resorted to in recent years when the difficulty could not have been more satisfactorily settled and the loss in money and disarrangement in business attending these events entirely obviated had a judicious application of the principles of arbitration been substituted for the course that was pursued.

During the past year many serious complications have arisen in the printing business between employers and employed, and in no single instance that can be called to mind has it been possible to bring both sides to the controversy to agree on the adoption of this rational and business-like method of settling their disagreements. At the present writing a long-continued and bitterly contested struggle is being carried on between the book and job compositors and their employers in the city of Pittsburgh, the original cause of trouble being a disagreement over the question of a shorter workday. Many thousands of dollars of their income have been lost to the employers as well as to the compositors, with a consequent disarrangement of business that will require many years for its readjustment, with a moral certainty that a certain percentage of it will be permanently diverted to other channels. How much more advantageous would it have been to all concerned if arbitration had been adopted at the beginning of the difficulty, with the almost certain result that there would have been no loss of income or wages, no disarrangement of business, and no legitimate cause for after ill feeling.

TRADE JOURNALS AND THEIR MISSION.

WITH the increase in population, and the achievements of man in the multifarious lines of invention, art and industry, comes a greater diversification of the various occupations, each in its increasing magnitude and importance assuming more of distinctiveness till it becomes a life lesson and experience; the specialist has displaced the jack-of-all-trades, and he is now considered a genius who has mastered the intricacies of more than one art, profession or trade, and has attained to the best in each.

This diversification in the occupations of man, and the continual advancement in all lines, renders it necessary that there be a distinctive representation for each of the various branches of art, science and industry. This necessity is supplied in the technical journal,

which is intended to bring to a focus all the intelligence and progress of the branch it typifies.

The technical journal, properly administered, is a powerful advocate of right and reform, and a dreaded corrector of abuses and improper practices. It is a great teacher and disciplinarian, and the A, B, C of the apprentice's or beginner's education; yet when he has grown older he will not discard it, but will ever find it an index to progress in his vocation. If in some line of trade, and he becomes an employer, it will be invaluable as a reference to new methods and new material, and as an advertising medium.

As an educational factor, the literature of the technical journal is of no small influence, and tends to promote the intelligence and efficiency of the worker and the excellence of his work. In the communication of practical ideas and suggestions and in the discussion of subjects of current interest, the value of its literature is also manifest.

We have endeavored to sketch the ideal technical journal. We are aware that there is a type of technical journalism of which, perhaps, the least said the better; yet, as the contrast between the two extremes does not seem to be apparent to some people, we should like to sketch a journal of the type last mentioned. Poor taste and slovenliness are displayed on every page; its reading matter is made up principally of ill-assorted, patched and garbled "clippings"; while the little of matter original with the editor has a flavor of rustic localism. Its "news" is composed almost entirely of uninteresting and inconsequential personalities; its make-up is bad; its presswork is bad; its type is battered, and its "ads"—! We pause and conjecture, What could have induced men, generally credited with judgment and business foresight, to allow their wares to be presented and pictured in such an abomination of ill taste. Well, we are told that the progressive man advertises, and that advertising brings success and prosperity in business; and some men evidently believe that their success and prosperity will be in direct ratio to the extent that they advertise, regardless of the quality of the medium.

Let us revert to the ideal technical journal, considering it with respect to its mechanical appearance. We have a journal that typifies the progressiveness and highest development of the printer's art; a model of taste; its illustrations the best possible representation of the finest processes; its reading matter stands out clear and clean; its "ads" are attractive to the eye. It must be a source of enjoyment to advertisers to see their announcements displayed with such consummate neatness and taste. They know, too, that the journal's circulation is large and wide, and includes those whom it is most desirable to reach. Here advertising pays, and would still pay better than in the slovenly sheet did it cost ten times as much. Of course, there must be a beginning to every enterprise, but the shrewd, observant man will distinguish between the two classes of journals even in their inception—as to whether a

paper is well conducted and promising, or irredeemably slouchy.

We have stated above what we consider to be the true mission of the technical journal. Its value is now generally recognized. The trade journal, particularly, has become almost as important a factor in the conduct of business as are the implements of industry.

JAMES W. SCOTT.

AS a frontispiece to the present issue, we have pleasure in submitting to our patrons the portrait of one of the best-known and most successful newspaper men of the day—James W. Scott, publisher of the Chicago *Herald*—and in printing in another column a brief description of the *Herald's* new home, which was opened to printers by a reception on the afternoon of November 12, and which will be occupied by the *Herald* staff before this journal reaches its readers. We append a brief biographical sketch of Mr. Scott, whose enterprise has given to the world a model of newspaper typography, and who has now completed a model newspaper building, which outranks anything of the kind heretofore attempted.

James W. Scott, publisher of the Chicago *Herald* and president of the Chicago Evening Post Company, was born in Walworth county, Wisconsin, in June, 1849. His father, D. Wilmot Scott, was a practical printer and the editor and proprietor of newspapers at Galena, Illinois, for the thirty-five years preceding his death in 1888. Mr. Scott learned his trade in his father's office, attended the public and high schools of Galena and spent two years in college at Beloit, Wisconsin, going from thence to New York, where for a time he was engaged in floriculture, and contributed to papers devoted to that interest. Subsequently he was employed in the government printing office at Washington. In 1872 he started a newspaper in Prince George county, Maryland, and from that time his connection with newspapers has been only with those in which he had a proprietary interest. A country paper in Maryland not furnishing a large enough field, Mr. Scott returned to Galena, and with his father started the *Press*, but one year in Galena gave him a desire for a still greater opportunity, and he moved to Chicago in 1875 and purchased the *Daily National Hotel Reporter*. This paper was made an immediate success, and it was Mr. Scott's intention to change it from a class to a general newspaper, but he decided to leave it to the management of his partner, F. W. Rice, who now conducts it profitably and successfully for Mr. Scott and himself. In May, 1881, in connection with several young men from the Chicago dailies, he organized a stock company and established the Chicago *Herald*. In 1882 Mr. John R. Walsh, president of the Chicago National Bank, purchased the stock of those interested with him, and from that moment the success of the paper was assured. The present commanding position of the *Herald* in circulation and influence is due to Mr. Scott's executive ability and his sagacity in

surrounding himself with capable men and maintaining a liberal policy in news gathering and its preparation for publication. The new home into which the *Herald* has just moved, in facilities for the production of a newspaper, convenience and elegance throughout superior to any other newspaper building in the world, is a monument to his industry and genius. Toward the end of April, 1890, Mr. Scott, in conjunction with Mr. Walsh, started the *Chicago Evening Post*, the success of which has been phenomenal. Within a year from the issue of the first number of the *Post* the new paper was installed in an elegant newspaper building of its own. Mr. Scott is now serving his third term as president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, which embraces the leading newspapers of the entire country. He is president also of the United Press, which is equaled in its success as a news gathering and distributing organization only by the Associated Press. In his capacity as president, Mr. Scott has directed the affairs of the United Press for a number of years. For three years he was president also of the Chicago Press Club, declining reelection for a fourth term. Besides being an active or honorary member of a number of the leading clubs of Chicago, Mr. Scott is a member of the famous Clover Club of Philadelphia and of the New York Press Club. He is president also of the Chicago Fellowship Club. Mr. Scott was active in the work of securing the World's Fair for Chicago, being chairman of the press committee of the preliminary organization. At the last annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition he was elected a director, and was unanimously tendered nomination as president of the board, which, however, he declined on account of the necessity of devoting his time to his newspaper interests, but he accepted the position of chairman of the Committee on Press and Printing.

The portrait of Mr. Scott already referred to is an excellent likeness, reduced from a pen drawing by Mr. Bradley, of Chicago, and will be appreciated by our readers whose esteem has been won by Mr. Scott's generous and liberal policy.

M. MOTTEROZ' TREATISE ON PRESSWORK.

WITH the present number we begin the publication of a treatise which will, without doubt, prove of great interest to the printing craft, more especially that part of it employed in the pressroom. It is a translation of a neat little book of seventy-four pages, entitled "*Essai sur la mise en train typographique*" (Essay on Typographical Make-Ready), by M. Motteroz, now director of the *Imprimeries reunies*, Paris, and for a quarter of a century the chief of the pressroom of the journal *l'Imprimerie*. The work was first published serially in that journal, and now appears in the shape of a book. M. Motteroz is one of the best-known men in his line of work in France, and is considered an authority of the highest importance. All the French typographical journals have published

extracts from the work and eulogize it. A few, of course, criticize certain of the methods advocated, as each individual head pressman naturally thinks that his own methods of procedure are the best. It is not so very long ago that a French pressroom was a regular *sanctum sanctorum* when an important make-ready was being perfected. The methods and materials employed were simply a secret of one man, who took good care to keep it. Hence the diversity of methods today. This exclusiveness and narrow selfishness in good workmen has now almost entirely disappeared and given place to a more open, free discussion and explanation of the merits and demerits of methods and usages.

M. Motteroz is a lover of books, and a scholar of no ordinary capacity. In his younger years, under the empire, his greatest aim was to establish a public library for the benefit of the working classes, his object being to instruct his fellow-men and make of them intelligent and capable workmen, to draw them out of the ignorance into which a despotic government had thrust them in order to more easily enslave them. The necessities surrounding a poor workman's life prevented the young educator from accomplishing much in that line, however, but today M. Motteroz has the satisfaction of seeing his early ideas bear abundant fruit, for not only in Paris but in every town of any size in France there is now a public library open to all to imbibe the knowledge necessary for the development of genius and culture. M. Motteroz plainly announces that his book is not issued for the benefit of learners or apprentices; it is a comparison between the ordinary methods taught in manuals and in general use and such as he has either created and invented or modified. To thoroughly understand it and to profit by its lessons, requires intelligence and capacity in the reader.

It is to be supposed that this, which we believe to be the first translation of the work, will evolve much discussion among American pressmen, and a full and free criticism is invited for publication in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER for the benefit of the craft. In the January number an article will appear treating, in a brief and comprehensive way, on the printing of half-tones, which will be of value to pressmen whose knowledge of this department of presswork has not been developed.

AN exchange pungently defines a promoter as "a man who sells something he hasn't got to a man who doesn't know what he is getting." Now, this may well apply to the promoters of some schemes, but it in no sense has any reference to or bearing upon a promoter of a club for THE INLAND PRINTER, who sells something he *knows* he can deliver to the man who *does* know what he is getting. The value of this journal is a known quantity. It is not too late to forward club lists to begin with number one of our ninth volume. We can furnish the October and November numbers to all subscribing now. Extra copies of this Christmas number will be mailed to those desiring them upon receipt of price.



Reproduced from oil painting.

THE CROSSING PLACE.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, by ELECTRO-TINT ENGRAVING COMPANY, 726 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
(See the other side of this sheet.)

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BEING fully alive to the necessities for increased quality in engravings, the demand for which has been brought about by the progressive spirit of the present decade, we have made every possible provision for a continuance of our past fine grade of work, and at the same time we do not stint ourselves in anything which will tend to improve on the present high standard.

NOTICE.

The subject on the opposite side of this sheet, together with a large quantity of other desirable and beautiful art subjects, we have added to a stock which is in negative form, from which we etch on hard rolled copper plates to order at reasonable prices.

Correspondence and requests for estimates are cordially invited and will receive prompt and careful attention.

ELECTRO-TINT-ENGRAVING CO.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE ART OF DISPLAY IN JOB COMPOSITION.

NO. II.—BY ALFRED PYE.

THE term "Job Composition" covers a very wide range in the field of typography. It embraces every description of mercantile work, whether it be business cards, bill or note heads, catalogues, price lists, or any other of the multitude of forms by which the

A. MINER, President.

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THE ANTHRACITE COAL CO.

MINERS AND DEALERS IN



1492 SLATE STREET,
DIGGERSVILLE, - - IND.

No. 1.

tradesman, manufacturer, merchant or dealer delights to attract the public's attention or find necessary to the proper transaction of their business. Some of these patrons of the printer have their own opinions about what constitutes an artistic production in typography, but the majority of them are content to let the printer follow the "dictates of his own sweet will" in regard to the appearance of the job, so long as he keeps to his copy for the matter.

As business cards form a large proportion of the display compositor's work, a few words in reference to them will not be out of place at the present time. In laying out a design for a card, fix upon some particular line in your copy as a foundation upon which to build,

1850.

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No. 2.

or a pole upon which to hang, the balance of your matter; and let the general appearance of the card bear some resemblance to the character of the business to be introduced by it. Take, for instance, a coal dealer's card. Here you want something that is black and strong, and your most prominent line would be the

word "coal." Why? Because as soon as the card is placed in the hands of a person the business solicited is thereby brought forcibly to his mind. If he wants coal, he is not so much attracted by the name of the dealer, or the address, as he is by the name of the commodity dealt in. Example No. 1 would therefore be a good guide for a card of this description.

The same rule would apply to any other trade, making the commodity handled or manufactured the most prominent feature of the card; but, while a series of medium or heavy-faced gothic type is admirably suited to a card such as is described above, it would be necessary to use something more tasteful for the card of a jeweler, or a furniture dealer, or a dealer in fine art paintings and statuary.

I would advise the young display compositor to use as few varieties of type as possible at the outset of his career, for oftentimes different sizes of one series only will make a very good appearance in a card, while the use of a different type for each line in the job will just

1850.

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TIMBERTON, WIS.

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No. 3.

as surely condemn it. My meaning is illustrated by examples Nos. 2 and 3.

In the first example neatness and simplicity are exemplified, while in the other we have a collection of types which may serve to show that the printing office in which it was set has large resources, but the compositor who handled them needed the ability to use them to the best purpose.

In some instances ornamentation on a business card adds to its effectiveness; but all ornaments need to be used very judiciously to avoid giving the impression that they were used merely for the purpose of filling up a blank space that was otherwise difficult to dispose of. No. 4, an example of ornamental display, is here presented to show that sometimes it is well to depart from the beaten path, provided the nature of the business will admit of a light and airy treatment.

It will be seen, by the above specimens, that no attempt has been made to introduce twisted rules, curlicues, or slöbs; but plain type in straight lines only has been used. This has been done for the purpose of showing the young printer that type and plain rule alone, if properly used, will give artistic effects.

At some future time the use and also the abuse of rule and border, in combination with type, will be exemplified. Curved line effects will also be shown in due time, for it requires considerable practice and the exer-

FOR

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Fine Statuary

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No. 4.

cise of a good deal of patience to manipulate leads, slugs and rule to advantage in the formation of lines of beauty in type, just the same as it does in the art of drawing or painting.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TO THE YOUNG MAN IN THE PRINTING BUSINESS.

BY F. W. THOMAS, TOLEDO, OHIO.

BEING a young man you doubtless have more prospects than dollars. Situated in this manner it is of the utmost importance to preserve your credit untarnished, because, if you are anything of a hustler, the time will come when in order to extend your business you will be compelled to borrow money. Now, while it is possible for almost any man to borrow money somewhere, there is a vast difference in the amount of interest paid by the man whose reputation is good and that paid by the man whom money lenders look upon as a poor risk, and money spent as interest is an absolute expense, and if you pay too much the excess is almost worse than wasted. It might, then, be said that it is impossible to borrow money economically if you have not a good credit. To begin at the beginning: in order to build up and maintain a good reputation for paying your bills, let this be your foundation principle, *When a bill that you owe is due, either pay it or go and say when you will pay it.* Never wait for your creditors to come to you. It is disagreeable for them, makes them less anxious to trust you the second time, and is certainly not as pleasant for you. Almost any house will be willing to trust you or to give you an extension on your bill if you ask for it, but no house cares to have bills stand indefinitely after they are due.

You should make a great effort to so arrange your business as to pay all small bills spot cash. If any accounts must be extended, procure such extensions as are necessary by giving a note for thirty, sixty, or ninety days for the amount. If you are unfortunate

enough to reach the first of the month and find that you have accounts receivable which you can count on for a certainty to the extent of \$1,000, and have accounts, notes, and expenses to meet to the extent of \$1,100, it is evident that you cannot get through and pay everything. There are two ways of facing such a dilemma: one is to shun the problem, get lackadaisical in your bookkeeping, and as a result allow some important item to go unpaid, with the consequent loss of credit; the other is, to look over the matter carefully and ascertain where an extension can be obtained to the best advantage and arrange for such extension at once. A strong point in maintaining credit is to have a bank account and pay all bills by check even if they are only a few dollars in amount. The check forms a valid receipt for the bill and lends an air of responsibility to your transactions that nothing else can. Then, also, you may want to obtain a small loan at the bank, the fact that you have an account with them will add much to the favor with which they will look upon your request. You may say that you have no money to use in a bank account; that Paul stands ready to take the dollar as soon as Peter pays it to you. Do not let that hinder you. Start an account if you have but \$5, and then hustle extra hard to keep something in on it. Crowd your collections a little more than usual. Printers are prone to trust people too much anyway. Never overdraw your account but keep at least a small balance on hand. The bankers will think well of you and will wait patiently for your balance to grow as your age increases, precisely as they did themselves.

There is another great advantage in having good credit. Any young man in the printing business, especially if he is located in a city, will necessarily, on account of a lack of all proper facilities, have more or less of his work, particularly binding and heavy work, done outside of his own office. If he is prompt in meeting his obligations, better still, if he can pay cash, the parties who do this work for him will be particularly anxious to complete his orders as quickly as possible and to please him in every respect. It is astonishing to see how hard a bookbinder will hustle on a lot of binding worth \$50 if he knows he can get the money on Saturday and also knows that he is likely to be about \$50 short in his pay-roll. The lamentable fact that bookbinders and printers are not above hustling for their pay-roll will enable you to count on their action in this manner. Some men have an idea that they can stand off one house as long as they want to, and then, when they want to buy again, buy of some other house. This can, of course, be carried on to a limited extent; but the system of reporting slow pay customers among the different wholesale houses is far more perfect than most purchasers imagine, and the man who supposes that he can be slow with one house without any others finding it out is sadly mistaken. There is but one way to succeed in this matter, and that is the square, manly method of paying your bills when due, or, if you cannot do that, making some satisfactory arrangement.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A TALE OF A CAT.

BY NIXON WATERMAN.



NLY an office cat, and yet I shall never forget her. To strangers she did not appear very prepossessing, but she bore acquaintance admirably. She was one of those creatures whose good qualities stand out conspicuously only when measured by the rule that "Pretty is as pretty does." She was not a fascinating tortoise-shell, with a charming tri-color and an elegant and graceful form, nor was she an aristocratic angora, with long, silky, wavy hair; nor yet a maltese, of a delicate, rain-washed, sky-blue tint. No; on the contrary, she was just an ordinary, everyday, brindled tabby, with no particular marks of beauty to make her vain and saucy and overbearing toward her less favored sisters, nor had she any record of proud birth to flaunt in the faces of the plebeian cats of the neighborhood. She was as plain-mannered as she was plain-looking, and always avoided using a big, high-sounding word when a simple, unaffected one would answer the purpose just as well. If she knew any French or Latin phrases she had too much good sense to inflict them upon her friends. She was, as a rule, peacefully disposed, and her sudden appearance on the coal shed or back fence did not strike terror into the hearts of the less agile and athletic cats there assembled. She was different in her demeanor from the feline of which the Georgia poet wrote:

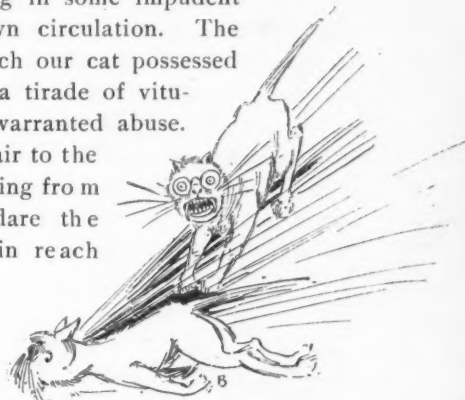
"I used to own a brindled cat
That fit at fifteen pound,
And all the other cats lit out
When this cat came around."

She did not presume to boss anybody, with but one exception, and that was the cat belonging to the opposition newspaper office, located just across the alley from ours. That cat possessed a very caustic tongue, and was sarcastic and slanderous to an exasperating degree. Of a summer afternoon when our cat would be enjoying a siesta on the back steps, their cat would sit



on their back stairs and call our paper all sorts of names, such as "handbill," "scurrilous rag," and the like. It would also accuse us of being on our last legs, and never failed to ring in some impudent fling about our run-down circulation. The innate love of truth which our cat possessed could not endure such a tirade of vituperation and wholly unwarranted abuse.

She would promptly repair to the alley, and, with fire flashing from her eyes, she would dare the other cat to come within reach of her strong right paw. If the challenge was not promptly accepted, she would, figuratively speaking, beard the lion in his den, by climbing their back stairs and fighting their cat right on their own doorstep. The fight being over, she would return with the proud air of one who is buoyant with thoughts of duty thoroughly performed, of purposes manfully carried out. She was the sworn enemy of mice and rats, and would uncomplainingly work overtime, or on legal holidays, to keep the office

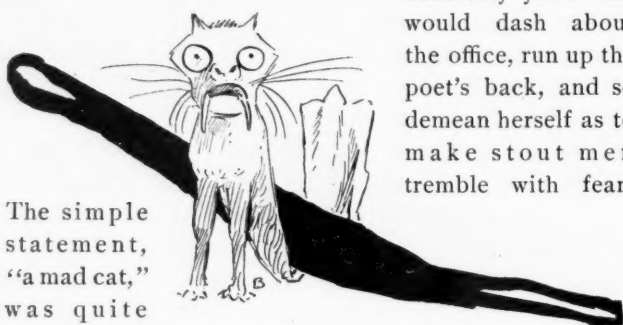


clear of them. The sound made by a mouse in trying to eat his way through a partition wall was an gnawing to her, and she would get up at any hour of the night, with the thermometer away below zero, to put a stop to it. She used to sleep in a discarded waste basket that stood in the corner of the room near my desk. During the two years I edited the paper her home was never disturbed by the of-

fice boy when he swept. He was a very mild-mannered boy, and in sweeping seldom disturbed anything to a noticeable degree. From her position she could see and hear all that went on in the office, and, having her eyes and ears open, she soon acquired a thorough knowledge of my affairs. She soon became acquainted with all of the patrons of the paper, and could at one glance tell if a visitor was friend or foe. She would closely watch the expression on my face, and if it was kindly, she would gently purr about the caller, and cuddle up to him in such a caressing manner as would make him a friend



to our institution. If, on the contrary, the visitor was a bore whose presence I wished to be rid of, a slight scowl from me would cause her to make a scratching-post of his limbs, and his long, dreary story would be broken off in the middle, and his call speedily terminated. It was remarkable with what unerring accuracy she could identify a spring poet. Even before he had reached the apartment, she would exhibit great uneasiness, and a wild, unnatural look would overspread her usually pleasant countenance. But the moment the poet entered the door and began unrolling his manuscript she became possessed of a tearing fit. With



The simple statement, "a mad cat," was quite enough to

hurry a poet out of sight and hearing. That cat used to watch me out of the corner of her eyes and drink in every word I spoke. And she knew when I spoke the truth, too. Whenever any of my patrons asked me how much of a circulation my paper had, I never would answer until I put her out and shut the door. She learned to tell a politician at sight, and when an office-seeker would call on me—a man whom I would support only because I felt it was my conscientious duty to do so—she got so she would voluntarily leave the room until the transaction had been completed and the amount agreed upon had been paid over to me. Then she would return, softly singing, "He Never Came Back," or something else equally as innocent. I began to think that cat knew almost everything, and if the public could have understood her as I did, I would not have been afraid to have left my paper in her charge while I went on my annual vacation trip. One morning she invited my attention to the fact that there were three little brindled kittens in the basket with her. Then I felt even more kindly toward her than ever, but



about the time the kittens were old enough to do for themselves something happened that changed the whole course of my life. The cat that had been my friend, my companion and my counsel; the cat that had passed almost unscathed through a hundred fierce fights, and had dodged innumerable bootjacks and pieces of stove-wood; that cat finally met an ignominious death, not at all in keeping with the lofty life she had led. One evening, about the hour of going to press, she was look-

unearthly yowls she would dash about the office, run up the poet's back, and so demean herself as to make stout men tremble with fear.

ing about the composing room to see if the forms were about made up, when the office towel, which for ages had been standing in the corner, fell across her in such a way as to break her back. The news of her death unnerved me, for I felt that without her my efforts to make a newspaper would be in vain, so I quit the profession, and am now preparing myself to become a missionary.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE SHORTHAND GUIDE.

A COMPLETE TEXT-BOOK FOR SELF-INSTRUCTION AND SCHOOL USE.

NO. X.—BY T. G. LA MOILLE.

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LESSON V.

SIGN-WORDS AND CONTRACTIONS.

109. Certain words are called Sign-words and Contractions, because briefer signs are used for them; as, \sim n², any; \mid d², had; $—$ k², come; like some words are indicated in longhand by abbreviations; as, P. M., Pd., Rev.

(a) A sign-word is the printed form; the word-sign is the written, or engraved, form.

(b) A word-sign, or a contraction, is an *incomplete representation* of the word from which it is derived.

(c) *Common Words* are expressed by sign-words and contractions because they often occur.

(d) *Forming* the word-sign, or contraction, we use some prominent and suggestive feature, or features, of a word; as, \mid t², it; \mid d¹, do; \backslash ā², an or and; \sim ā¹, a; \wedge ray²-f, refer or referred; ∇ n-j², knowledge.

110. *Difference Between a Word-sign and a Contraction.*—(a) A word-sign contains only one stroke, with or without a circle, loop, or hook; as, $\dot{\sim}$ ē¹, he; \backslash iss-b², subject; \mid tel², till or tell.

(b) A contraction contains more than one stroke, with or without a circle, loop, or hook; as, \sim p¹-k, peculiar or peculiarity; \wedge ray²-efs, refers or reference.

(c) A word-sign may be a vowel or a consonant; a contraction may be vowels, or consonants, or a combination of vowels and consonants.

111. *Derivatives.*—(a) A sound, or sounds, prefixed, or affixed, to a word to make a derivative is called a formative sound, or a *formative*.

(b) *Derivative Joined.*—Creating a derivative from a word-sign, or a contraction, usually join to it the formative sound by some expressive sign if the first, or the last, sound of the primitive is shown in its word-sign, or contraction; as, \sim n²-k, uncommon, from the consonant of un and $—$ k², the word-sign for common; \sim k-lay², commonly, from $—$ k², common, and \curvearrowright lay, the sign of the affix *ly*; \mid i¹-d, eyed; \mid i¹-t, high; \sim i¹-r, or \sim i¹-ur, higher.

(c) *Derivative Disjoined.*—Creating a derivative from a word-sign, or a contraction, usually disjoin it from

the formative sound if the first, or the last, sound of the primitive is not shown in its word-sign, or contraction; as, \backslash b²†r, objector, from \backslash b², object, and \backslash r disjoined, but close together. (*Objector* may also be written \backslash b²-ür. See §38, f.)

112. *Dagger*.—We shall use the dagger (†) to indicate that the signs are not joined, yet close to each other. (See \backslash b²†r in § 111, c.)

113. *Dotted Line*.—A dotted line stands for the line of writing, and indicates the positions of the word-signs and contractions, the same as it indicates positions of words in the Reporting Style. (See § 63 to 84 and the chapters on the Reporting Style.)

(a) A second position word is written, or printed, without the dotted line; as, \angle j²-n, Jennie.

(b) The small figures, called "superiors," indicate the position of the sign by which they are placed; as, \perp t¹, time, first position, or above the line; \backslash p², up, second position, or on the line; \swarrow j³, joy, third position, or through the line; \smile n³, now, third position, or just below the line.

114. *Hyphens and Double Terminations, or Both*.—

(a) A sign-word, or contraction, printed with a hyphen, is meant to have the same phonograph for each form; as, \smile r²-gay, irregular-ity, irregular or irregularity.

(b) A sign-word, or contraction, printed with a double termination, is meant to have the same phonograph for each form; as, \swarrow ish², shall¹, shall or shalt.

(c) A sign-word, or a contraction, printed with a hyphen and double terminations, is meant to have the same phonograph for all its forms; as, \smile imp¹, improve-^d_{ment}, improve, improved, or improvement.

115. *Brackets* inclosing sign-words and contractions signify that words so inclosed are not exactly sign-words nor contractions; but that their signs are given to prevent acquiring improper forms.

116. *Parenthesis* is used to denote a vowel, or diphthong, sign disjoined from the consonant, or consonants, of the word; as, lay²(ö)-lay, \swarrow Lollie.

117. *To avoid confusion* word-signs and contractions are sometimes written out of their natural position:

(a) Because that natural position is occupied by one or more other words.

(b) Because it is most convenient to write upon the line of writing.

(c) Because a word might be mistaken for another word having a similar consonant outline, and whose accented vowel (usually governing position) would bring it in the same position.

118. *Past Tense, or Perfect Participle*.—(a) A verb's past tense, or perfect participle, can generally be safely indicated by the primitive form of that verb, for the context usually shows which form of the verb is used; as, \smile \swarrow \backslash , I¹ lay² b², I will object; \smile \backslash , m-ray¹ b², Mary objected.

(b) If deemed necessary, the past tense will be fully shown by adding to the verb's primitive form a |d for

ed, joining or disjoining this |d; as, \swarrow \smile | lay²(i)-lay lay²†d² t², Lily willed it; or by \swarrow \smile | lay²(i)-lay using the halving principle, explained later.

(c) The perfect participle will be fully shown by using \smile ing; as, \smile \smile I¹ m² gay¹-ing, I am going.

(To be continued.)

Translated for THE INLAND PRINTER by A. Scholl.

ESSAY ON TYPOGRAPHICAL MAKE-READY.

NO. I.—BY M. MOTTEROZ, PARIS.

THIS is not a manual of typographical make-ready. Some portions of the work are merely a comparison between the ordinary methods and those created or modified by myself.

A study of this nature cannot be understood except by persons very well conversant with the details of impressions *en relief*. Printers themselves can take but little interest in this, if I am to judge from the slight influence upon the customs of our offices which twenty-five years of my collaboration on the journal *l'Imprimerie* have had.

As numerous are the imitations of my fanciful compositions, of which nothing has been published, just as scarce are the partisans of my systems of make-ready so often described. This difference of action and the difficulty I experience in having my methods practiced by my pressmen and my conductors, probably signifies that they do not possess the advantages which I attribute to them. Whatever may be the cause of the poor success of my ideas, I publish this résumé in order to no longer lose my time in repetition of the same formulæ to inquirers both by letter and personally.

The only object of this work, therefore, is to be useful to its author.

GENERALITIES.

The same characters and the same cuts will give very good, indifferent or really bad impressions, according to whether the printing is done in one office or another, or simply by different workmen. These contrary effects result mainly from the fact that the greater part of the make-ready needs less physical force than intelligence. This reasoning has so much more influence on this work because it has two opposing purposes: (1) To regulate the height of characters, correct inequality of cylinders, platens, beds, and above all, paper, silk, parchment, linen or blanket; (2) To give to each letter, to each part of an engraving a different amount of impression, proportionate to the surface to be printed, so that the underlaying, indispensable to large characters and engravings, does not injure the delicate lines and light letters.

With material always more or less deformed by usage, the make-ready should furnish to the different type the proper amount of underlaying which each needs to produce a good impression. The regularity of the filling, that of the impression, necessitates a rational regularity of the pressure.

Apparently contradictory, these two reasons for the existence of the make-ready manifest themselves in the

same manner by the insufficiency or excess of the underlaying, particularly visible on the back of proof. Everything that contributes to regulate the impression constitutes the make-ready. Usually this name is only given to the sheet containing the cutting and overlaying; what precedes this is called getting ready for press. This division is correct where each detail of the two parts is executed according to custom, without any attention being paid to what has been done or what is to follow.

The means employed to equalize the pressure differ in each country, in each office of the same city and even in companions working together; two workmen working on the same make-ready, each on his half of the form, will produce pages little resembling each other. What appears to be general is an excess of cutting, of injurious over or under laying, and an absolute absence of method in all details.

PREPARATORY WORK.

The forms are found in the condition in which the compositor has delivered them. They are unlocked, planed, locked up again and replaned, and the register is made at the side first. This manner of proceeding requires but little time at first, but causes much delay later on at the register and during the run.

The material of a form should be verified and rectified before the make-ready, to give it a firm footing and make everything inside the chase one solid block without the slightest chance for play-room of any portion of it. This work would require a great deal of time if done on the bed of the press, but can be accomplished much quicker and easier on a common imposing stone. I have found this method more advantageous during my years at the machines, always using the time of rolling to prepare the forms. I verified the margins; I searched again by a special planing for any possible springing of the form, so that I might remove the cause. I squared the interior of the chases, at the same time aligning the headlines of the pages. I repeatedly washed and cleansed parts of the form which had become clogged and dirty, by successive proof-taking, a process impracticable on the press, where the potass and essences descend to the bed only to rise at each jar, and prevent the ink from taking on the wet letter. With the exception of this last precaution, the others need description in order to be understood.

VERIFICATION OF MARGINS.

Pressmen are rarely authorized to make interior margins, but they may always verify if all those of each form of the same work are alike. Some imposers verify every margin. Others, by far the greater number, do not suppose it possible that a mistake may happen in passing the furniture of one form to another, and make no allowance for the different thickness of the bars of chases. This last cause of irregularity of margins, as frequent as its rectification is rare, augments considerably the difficulties of the register. When the bars of two chases are of unequal thickness, the differences at

the sides do not always appear to be caused by that fact, thus causing long groping and delay. It is very useful to verify the bars and other margins; nothing is more simple than to conform to a precedent; all that is necessary is a proof of the first form, fold it double, place it upon the form in hand and make the comparison.

In case a proof cannot be had, the regularity of the furniture of one side, at least, can be easily ascertained by folding a sheet into as many strips as there are series of two pages: four for a 32 page, three for an 18 page, two each for a 12 and an 8 page. These strips, superimposed level with one of the exterior sides of the text, should cover two pages, and touch the third, one or two picas being left for false margins. This same trial should be continued on the other series, from the edge of the third page to that of the fifth, etc.; for an 18 page from the exterior reverse of the form to the fourth page.

If this summary verification indicates no errors, we are certain that the bars and margins at the side are correct. The regularity of these margins justifies the presumption that the head and foot of the pages are also correct. To have positive certainty, the margin should be cast up in such manner that two parts go to the head and inner margin and three parts to the foot and exterior margin. This calculation, although extremely simple, being little familiar to pressmen, they may, if they prefer, confine themselves to the verification of the sides; that alone often prevents great loss of time.

REGISTER.

The forms having been put on the press, the register is usually made in the most rapid manner by throwing the low pages back, without the pressman taking time to assure himself that on the contrary it was necessary to lower pages which were too high. In this way a perfect form is often given defects which have later to be remedied. As to the square of the chases, very little attention is given to it, hence the many pages on which the lines rise and descend, and the slanting margins induce the belief that the lock-up was done crosswise. These faults, so common with the poorly constructed chases of the past, are nearly as frequent with the more modern and improved ones, which, as a rule, are often sprung by lack of care. In olden days the workmen lifted the form from the imposing stone and press and carefully placed it on the floor. Now, many workmen allow the form to fall upon the angles with such force as to necessarily strain the best chase made. The ranging of the pages and their squaring is easily obtained, in any sort of chase, with the aid of a steel "T" square, with branches narrow enough to enter into small margins. In the absence of this square one can be made by folding a sheet of paper transversely, from corner to corner, then withdrawing it toward you very exactly to the fourth or third of its length. The margins having been properly squared, ranged and made to correspond in the two forms, nothing remains

to be done to have a perfect register on the machine. It is a matter of economy in time to unlock and relock more or less often for the purpose of ascertaining if there is any danger of the form springing.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

FACTS ON ADVERTISING.

BY FRED W. GOUDY.

ADVERTISING is a form of ambition, and ambition is the stepping-stone to success. Advancement is the order of the day, and no department of trade has increased so rapidly in importance as the one department common to all branches of trade—publicity for the dealer and his merchandise. Addison speaks of advertisements in his day being “printed with little cuts and figures,” showing that advertising is not a modern idea, indeed we have knowledge of advertisements as far back as April, 1647, though the date of the earliest English newspaper advertisement is not recorded. At that time books were the only articles announced, and an advertisement of tea in September, 1658, was probably the first innovation upon the custom. Not until the beginning of the nineteenth century was there any system of arrangement and classification adopted, and since then the practice and science of advertising has rapidly increased in importance until modern advertising occupies a position second to none.

Newspaper advertising holds the public favor and probably furnishes the most economical method of announcement to the greatest number; there are other methods, all good when adapted to the subject dealt with, and properly used.

The announcement of a man's name, address and business is not enough in this day, there are too many competitors in the same lines; some argument why the reader should go to one rather than to another for the same thing is absolutely necessary, and the argument must be put in an attractive form; it must be concise, readable, brief as can be and every line a fresh thought.

Large amounts are expended for space in which to print the advertisement, but it is not thought worth while paying for preparation of the matter to occupy the expensive space. The advertiser usually thinks too much of the large circulation he is reaching and too little of the proper presentation of his merchandise. To so advertise as to get buyers from the lesser number of readers is much better than to have many readers. If the attractive advertisement does not present something effectively it is not the good one. The local merchant in the smaller towns usually does the least effective work in the way of advertising.

With the increased prominence of advertising there has come a new business, that of writing advertisements for others, for anyone, for any business. The advertisement writer has on his hands a delicate piece of work; “he may be” (to quote from a letter from Mr. Powers to the writer) “a great benefit to the advertiser

or he may lead him into wasting his money; he may also disgrace him and so do harm to his credit and general standing.” With ability to write a readable advertisement he must possess sound judgment, and above all the ability to present the points in a forcible manner. He should be original, if possible. The application of an idea through a new train of associations is often original though the idea has been uttered a hundred times; we may use the same types over and over again but never the same stereotypes. A man's ideas are his tools, and shall the carpenter hang up his hammer after he has driven the first nail with it?

The advertisement writer is in a position to write better than the merchant because the merchant is inclined to continually look at his wares from the same point of view; the writer is impartial and can therefore suggest the points which attract him,—he standing in the stead of the possible buyer, for the time. The business man with his knowledge of his goods and the writer with his ability to present the good points forcibly should form a combination whose results will attract business-bringing attention.

The progressive business man of today is being educated upon the subject of typographical display, to know what he wants in the way of effective appearance. He has critical notions about taste not possessed a few years ago. This is due in the main to the increased attention given to such journals as THE INLAND PRINTER. The practice of reading such models of excellence is one which cannot be too highly commended. Anything that will help a man in his business should be a point of vital interest to him. The successful lawyer studies his Reporter, the physician his Review; the advertiser should study the publication in which material to educate and develop his taste in the preparation of advertisements, such as named above, are invaluable.

A word about advertisements. There is no secret method of compounding them, known but to the few—it is not an arduous task to prepare them; when one fails it is usually because too much has been attempted. Don't try to tell it all; one fact read and digested is better than several that make but little impression. “Writing or printing is like shooting at a mark with a rifle, you may reach the reader's mind or miss it; but talking is like playing at a mark with the pipe of a fire engine—you can't help hitting it,” therefore, write your advertisements as you might talk. Talk to please customers, anticipate their objections and speak of your wares as though face to face instead of through printers' ink. Be truthful, though “the livery of truth is often stolen for doubtful advertising.” The greatest virtue in advertising is propriety; there is not the amount there should be.

WOOD letters which have had indentations made in their faces may be restored to their original shape by applying water to the injured part and placing a hot flatiron over it. Several applications may be needed should the depression be very deep.—*American Bookmaker.*

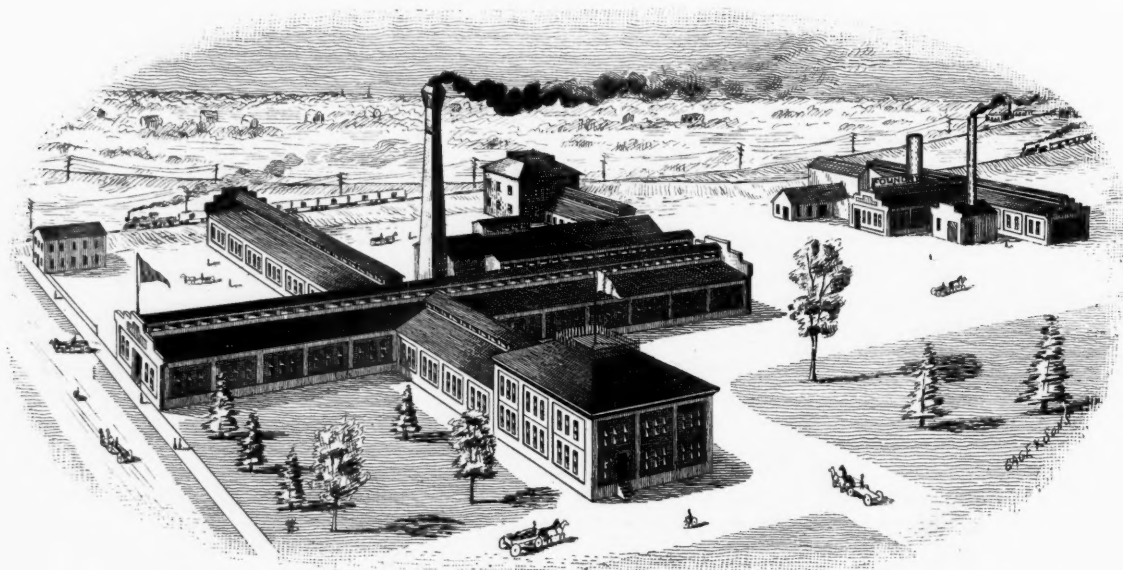
FACTORY OF THE DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO.

The accompanying illustration shows to good advantage the factory, office and foundry of the Duplex Printing Press Company, of Battle Creek, Michigan, manufacturers of the Cox Duplex Printing Press and Folding Machine, and other improved printers' machinery, whose presses are now coming into such prominence, owing to the fact that they exactly fill the wants of newspapers desiring to print from a flat bed without the expense of stereotyping, and requiring a speed of from 3,000 to 4,000 completed papers per hour to get out their editions from forms of this kind. The facts narrated in the description following were obtained by a representative of THE INLAND PRINTER, whose pleasure it was to personally inspect the plant shown in the cut on this page a short time since.

As will be seen by reference to the engraving, the factory is constructed in the form of a cross, this shape having been adopted as best calculated to give adequate light, and at the same time be best suited to the construction of the presses, from the receiving of the raw materials at the works to the shipping of the completed product, giving during the entire process of construction a most

the business. In a separate structure somewhat detached from the main building is the foundry, in which are cast the heavy iron portions of the presses, and which is without question the largest and best in the state. When it is known that the two beds required for every press weigh over 1,600 pounds each the importance of this branch of the work will be realized. The entire plant is centrally located in the city, convenient to the three railroads entering Battle Creek—the Michigan Central, the Grand Trunk and the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw, the depots of the latter two roads immediately adjoining the factory grounds.

Of the various presses manufactured by this firm but brief mention can be made in this notice of the works. Their roll-feed, flat-bed perfecting press, printing either four, six or eight pages, both sides, at a speed of from 3,500 to 4,000 complete folded papers per hour, a cut of which is shown on another page, is perhaps the most important. Besides this they make a duplex press for newspaper and pamphlet work, for curved stereotypes, when this style is preferred. They also turn out a wrapping-paper press, printing from the roll, on curved plates, to cut the paper or to rewind, as desired. This machine prints from 10,000 to 40,000 sheets per hour. Another press is their stop cylinder, a four-roller, front-



NEW WORKS OF THE DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS COMPANY, BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN.

admirable arrangement for the speedy and perfect building of the various machines made by the company. The erecting and testing room runs from one end of the building to the other, and has space for twenty presses to be tried at one time. Every machine is carefully tested before being shipped. Running at right angles to this room, and crossing it, is the general machine shop, containing every machine and appliance for turning out the various parts of the machines, such as lathes, planes, drills, etc. The tools used in the manufacture are of the latest and best patterns, and made especially for the work intended. At the central point of the two rooms just spoken of is located the toolroom and superintendent's office, convenient for the distribution of tools and drawings and the proper inspection of the many details of the work of the company. The upper part of the two-story portion of the works is occupied as the office, and the rear portion as the pattern room.

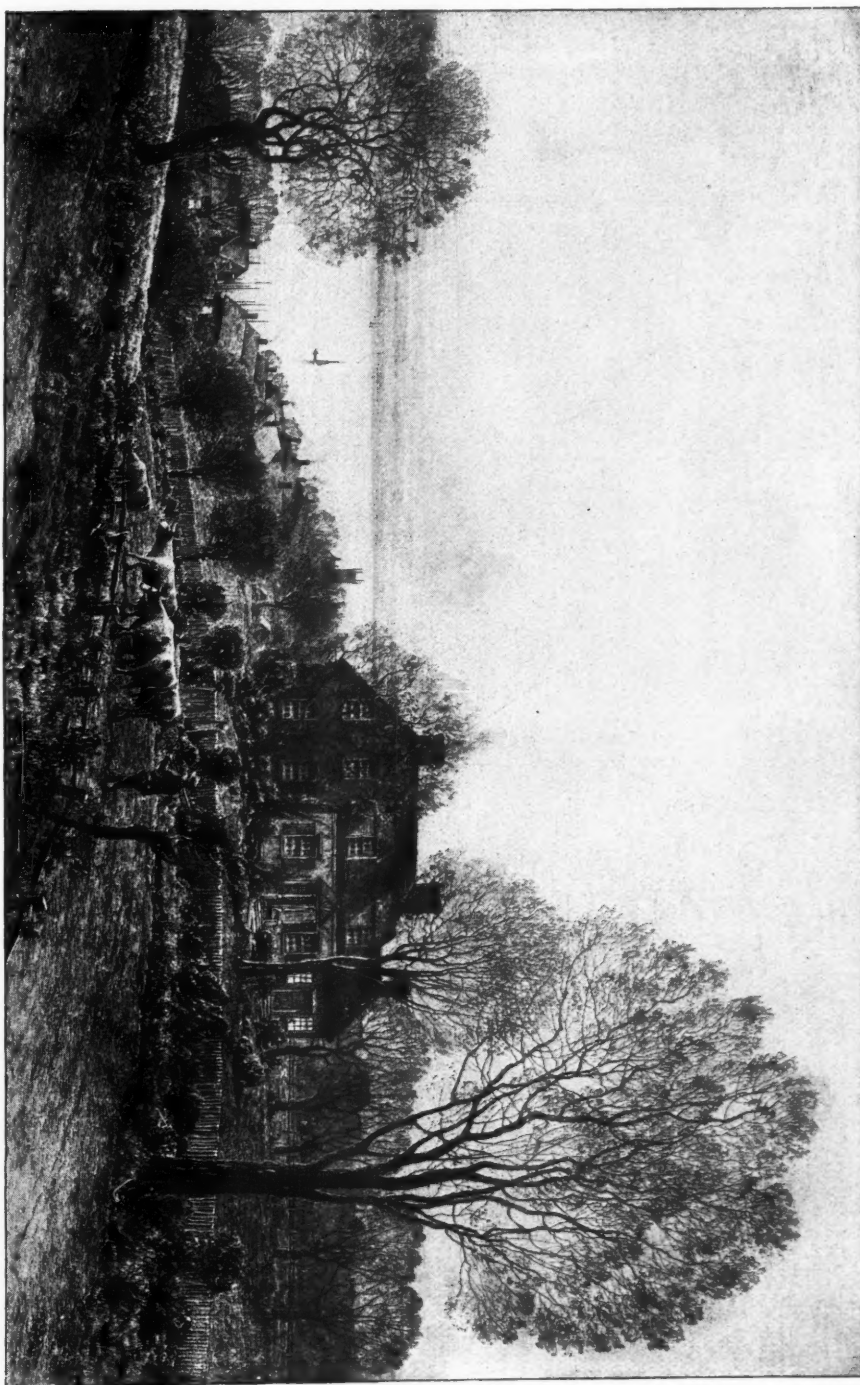
Aside from the two main rooms above mentioned, the pattern-makers' department, the drafting and designing room and the blacksmith shop deserve special mention. The boiler room is fitted up with two of the best boilers made, the fuel being crude oil, with the engine room, containing a powerful engine, immediately adjoining. The building is heated throughout by steam, and every convenience furnished for the economic conduct of

delivery machine, of low price and containing many advantages over the ordinary presses of this pattern. Their stop-cylinder, front-delivery country press is also a style which is built to meet the wants of offices needing a good machine at a reasonable price. It has many good points. Last but not least is the pony duplex, printing from a flat bed from the web at a speed of from 4,000 to 5,000 impressions per hour. All of the presses named are fully described in circulars and catalogues of the company, which will be gladly furnished to any desiring them, upon request.

From the description given our readers will be enabled to at least gain a general outline of the importance and value of the plant of the Duplex Company. A visit to the works will well repay the time taken to inspect the same. We advise all to do this when in Battle Creek, and assure them of the utmost courtesy at the hands of all connected with the company.

ARTISTS and manufacturers in Denmark are making great preparations for the World's Fair. United States Minister Thayer, who has just returned from Copenhagen, told Director-General Davis that Danish exhibitors would eclipse their efforts at any previous exposition. "And that means a great deal," he added, "for the artists of Denmark have made a number of very fine exhibits."

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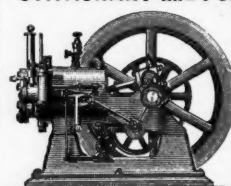
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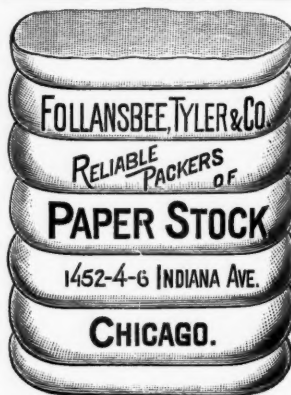
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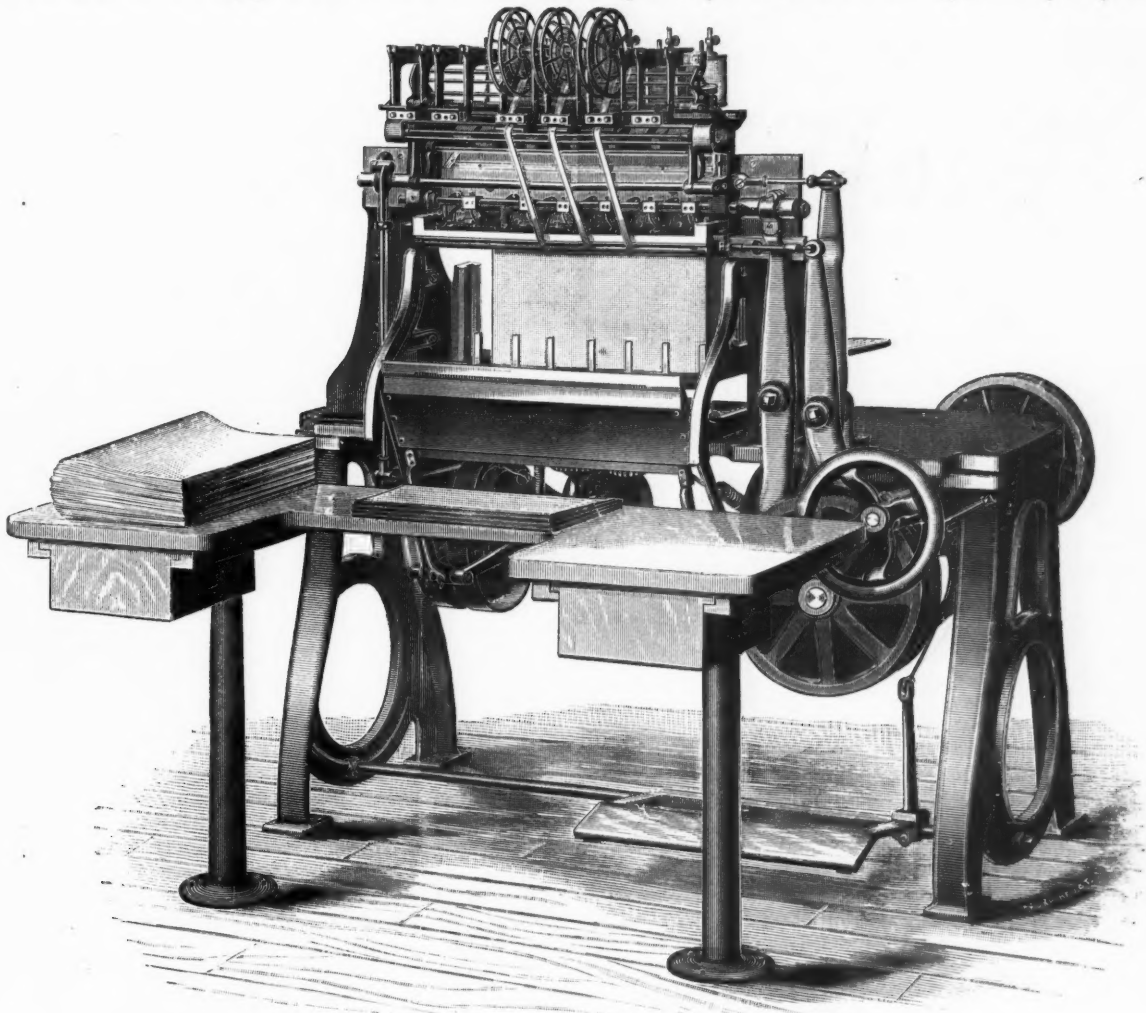
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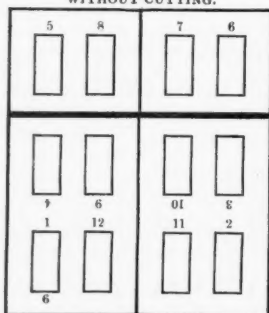
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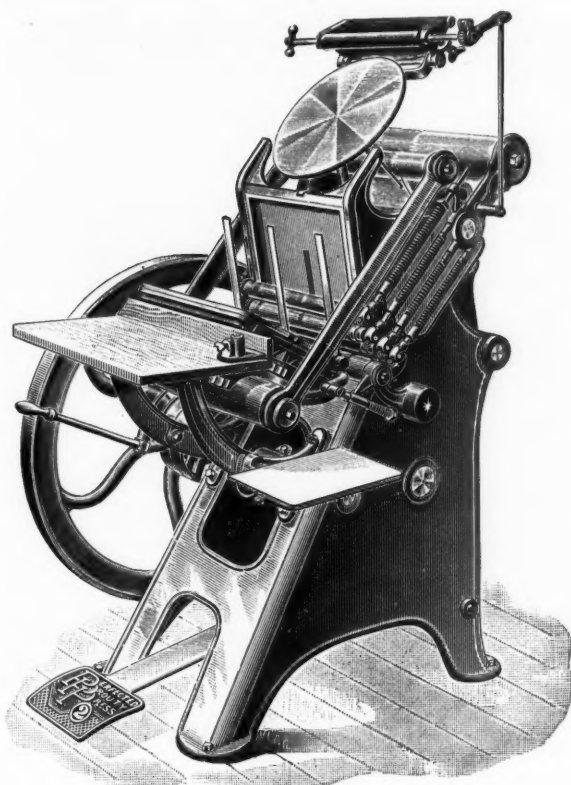
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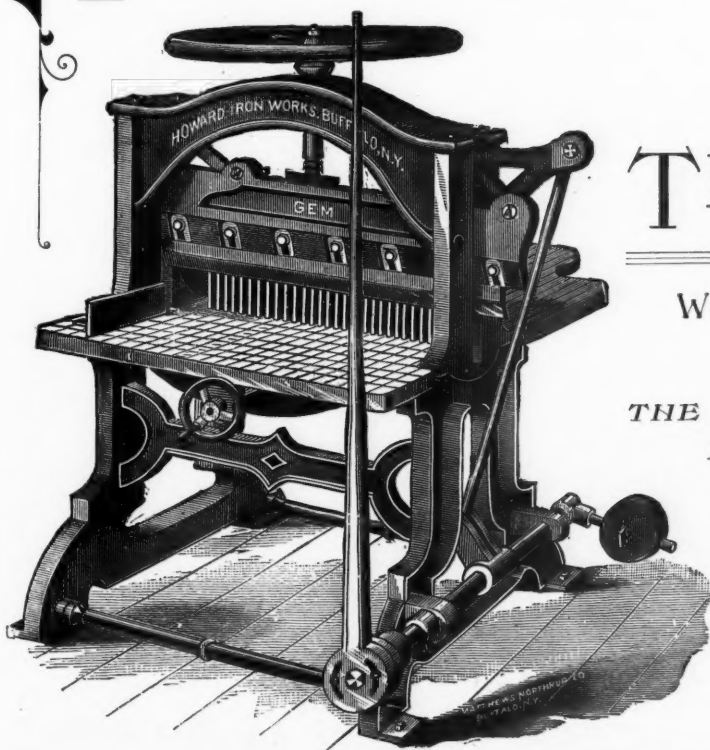
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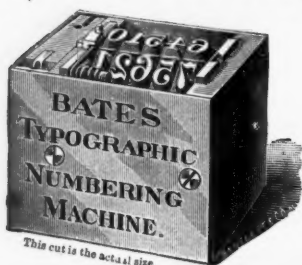
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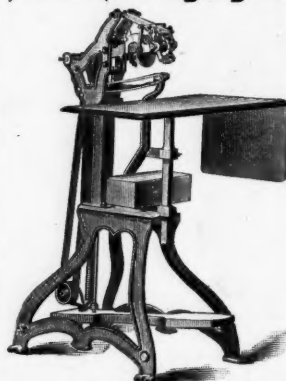
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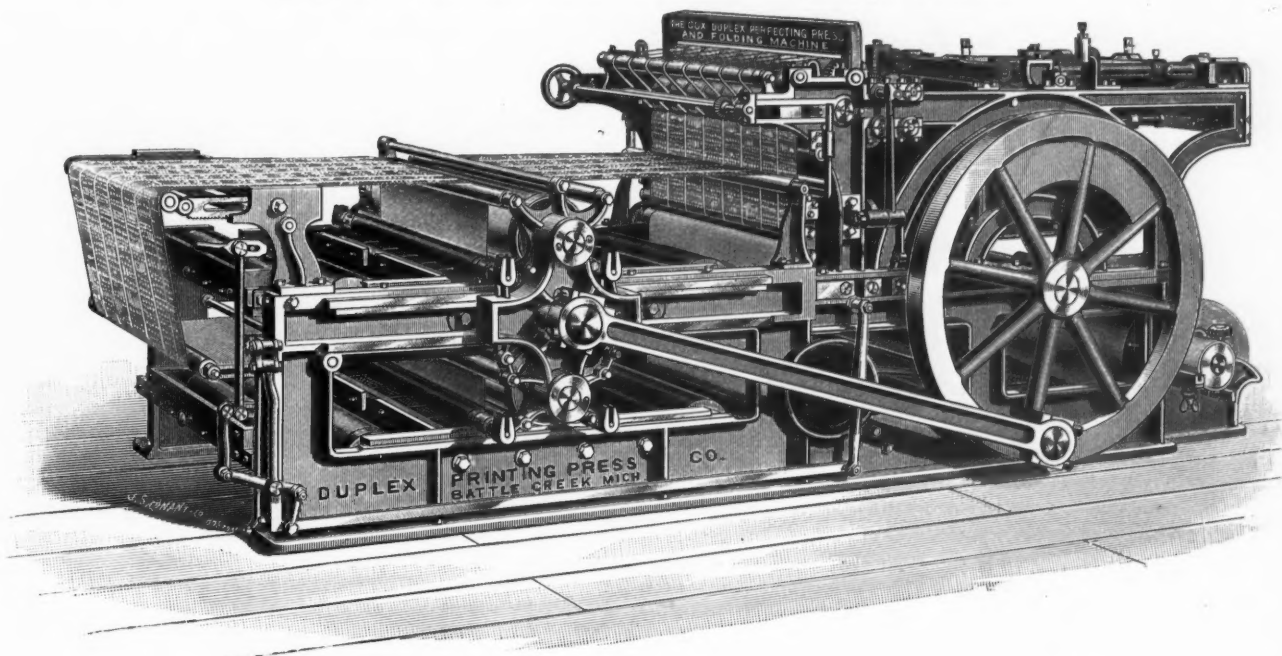
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LEADING LOCAL PAPER OF ANSONIA, BIRMINGHAM, DERBY AND SHELTON.

DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS Co., Battle Creek, Mich. :

ANSONIA, CONN., October 27, 1891.

Gentlemen,—After a two months' use of your New Cox Press, I find my first impressions of its value and usefulness more than confirmed. You will understand that before I selected this press I spent nearly a year in an examination of printing machines in order to find something that would enable me to escape the labor and expense of stereotyping. Every known make of flat-bed presses was carefully examined or inquired after, and my choice finally fell upon the New Cox as best suited to the requirements of my circulation, which is 3,500.

The guaranteed speed of the press is 3,500 complete papers per hour—papers taken from a roll, printed on both sides, folded and delivered. The machine has exceeded this speed, and although we usually run at about 3,350 per hour, we get the best results at 3,500, and should maintain this standard could we hold our engine, which is light, to the work. I am delighted with the impression, which for evenness cannot be excelled, and such is the distribution, that I feel I can safely put the *Sentinel* against the neatest of newspapers in the country for comparison. The press is well and solidly built, its motions are positive, easy and graceful, and so far as I can see is as durable as any other printing machine in the market. The best evidence of my satisfaction is that the press, having been bought on approval, was accepted and paid for inside the time specified in the contract.

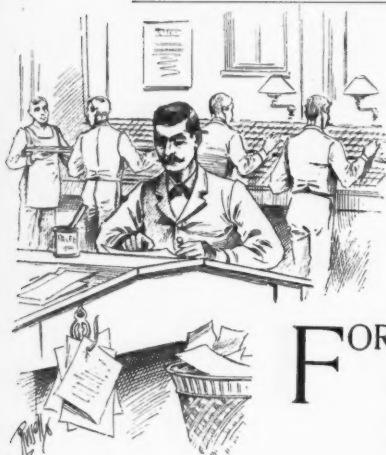
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Very respectfully,

J. M. EMERSON, *Editor and Proprietor.*

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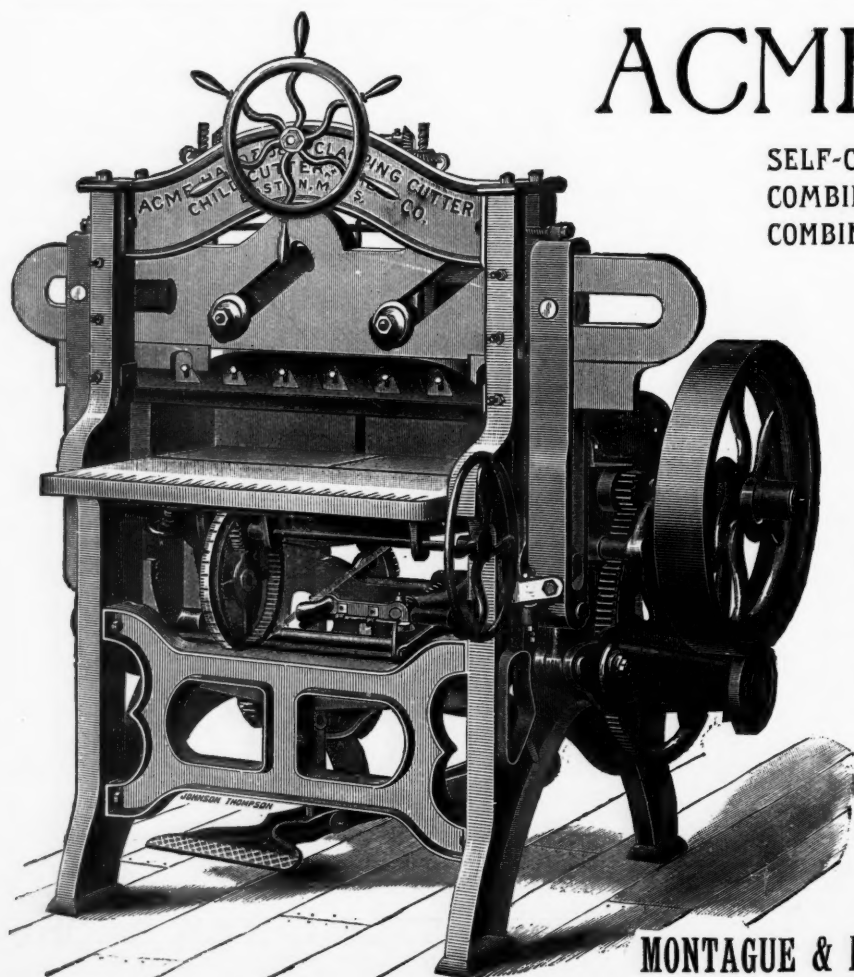


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345 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

INTO WHICH CLASS.

The old Greek, Epictetus, said that for every man the world was divided into two parts—the things which concern him and the things which do not concern him.

Into which class will you put the advertisements of the Cottrell Press. Do they concern you?

Let us answer that question by asking one more. Does business success concern you? Does increasing trade concern you? Do profits concern you?

The Cottrell Press means all three. It means both quality and quantity—fine work and the capacity for high speed.

Then, too, you escape the delays, experiments and many annoyances incident to the first operation of many new presses.

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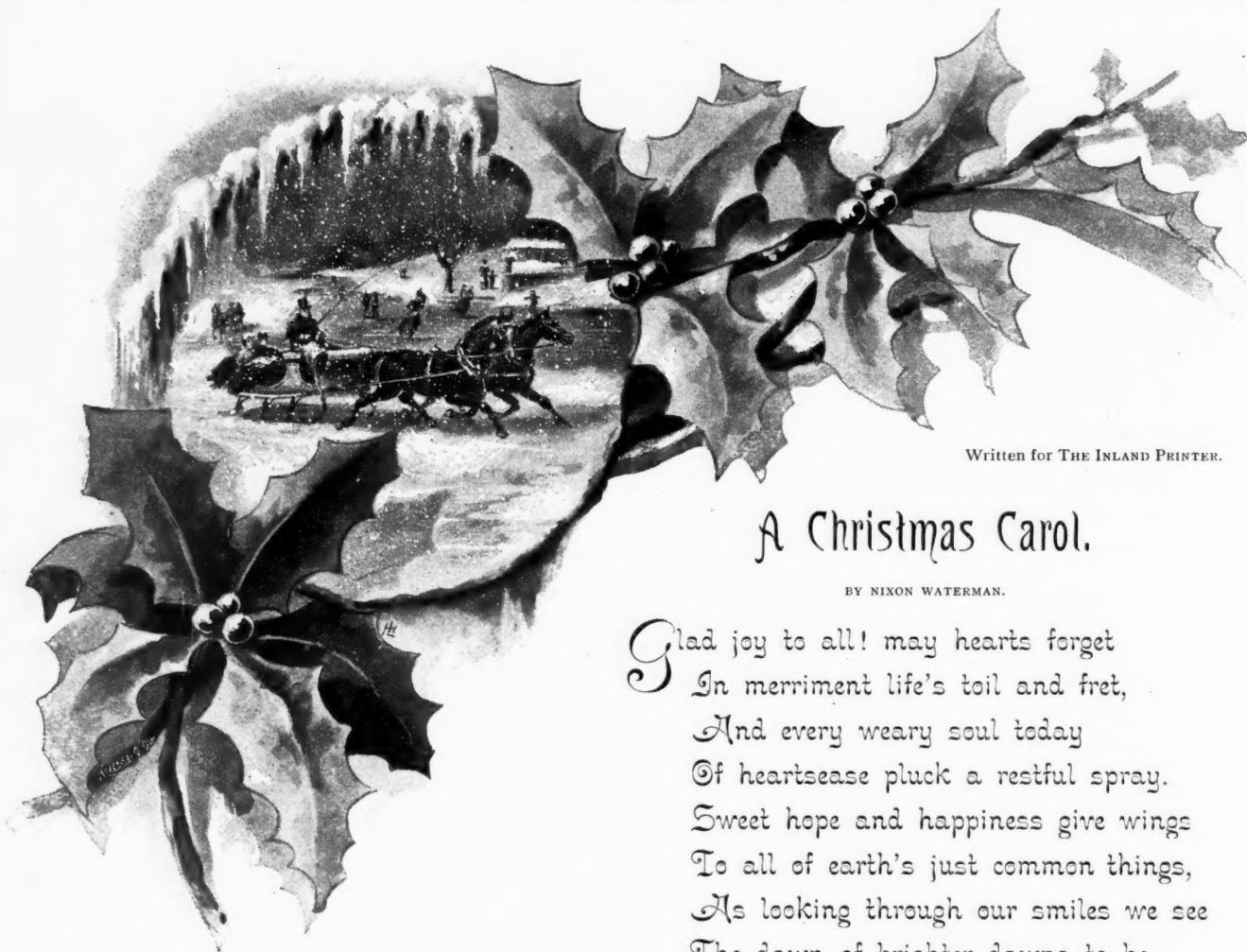
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D. H. CHAMPLIN, Western Manager,

319 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.



Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A Christmas Carol.

BY NIXON WATERMAN.

Glad joy to all! may hearts forget
 In merriment life's toil and fret,
 And every weary soul today
 Of heartsease pluck a restful spray.
 Sweet hope and happiness give wings
 To all of earth's just common things,
 As looking through our smiles we see
 The dawn of brighter dawns to be.

Shut out the busy world awhile
 And let the youth-renewing smile
 Upon the features linger where
 So deep have grown the lines of care.
 Upon the tongue have such sweet words
 We shall not miss the songs of birds,
 And in the breast let grace abound
 Whose arms shall reach the world
 around.

One little star can send its light
 Through all the boundless stretch of night,
 A thousand hapless hearts and drear
 One little word of love can cheer.
 And we may graciously prolong
 The echo of our Christmas song,
 Until glad bells shall ring again,
 "And on earth peace, good will toward
 men."





While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore correspondents will please give names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Q AND U CAST ON ONE BODY.

To the Editor: LYNCHBURG, Va., November 14, 1891.

I agree with "Inquirer," in the November issue, in regard to the "q" and "u" being cast on one body to advantage, as the "u" always follows the "q" and could be kept in the present "q" box, but I don't see how he could do with one less box, as the "u" is very often used without the "q," and therefore the "u" box is a necessity.

P. W. J.

FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, Md., November 14, 1891.

I understand that Pressman's Union, No. 38, at their next meeting, will have to meet the question of a separation or transfer to the International Printing Pressmen's Union. It has been agitated for over a year, but no direct action taken. It is not believed possible that the charter will be surrendered, as there will be enough members remain to hold it; but it will be a severe struggle for the union, with the probability that a separate union will be formed with a charter from the International Printing Pressmen's Union. If this should result it will be unfortunate for the Baltimore pressmen, for interest will be decreased in both unions, as neither one will be strong enough to be of much power in case of trouble. The present union, No. 38, is, I think, about three years old, and from the beginning has had a steady, prosperous life, and now, in its membership, it embraces almost all the competent pressmen of Baltimore; but if a rival union is formed it will be years before either of the unions will have the influence that No. 38 now holds.

F. X.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, Pa., November 12, 1891.

It is the prevailing opinion that a trade union properly conducted is as of much benefit to the employer as the employé, as none but competent workmen are admitted thereto. Yet in the light of this fact, one of the largest, if not the largest, typefoundries in the country, located in this city, has positively refused to allow any of their employés in the electrotype department to join us, and have issued orders to that effect, notwithstanding the fact that their compositors are members of Typographical Union No. 2, and the men have not had the moral courage to assert their rights.

I would like some electrotyper to inform me through your paper of what use the International Union is to subordinate unions of our trade. At the annual meeting of the International Union nearly all, if not all, the business transacted is in the interest of the compositor. I believe if we were a separate body and held our own convention, we could legislate to our interest better than any body composed of representatives of several trades.

C. W. B.

PRINTING POSTAL CARDS IN "GANGS."

To the Editor: NEW YORK, November 14, 1891.

Some time ago, I saw in THE INLAND PRINTER a suggestion from a correspondent that it would be a great convenience to have postal cards furnished in "gangs," so as to facilitate presswork by printing more than one at an impression. This can be, and is often done. It is true that, at the postoffice, postal cards can be purchased only when cut single; but as they are printed by the

contractor in sheets of fifty to a sheet, these sheets can be had on application to the postal authorities through any local postmaster, provided a case of them is taken. Having the sheets, they can be cut into gangs of any desired number, according to the quantity called for by the customer, or according to the capacity of the press upon which they are to be printed.

I happened, some months since, to be in a certain card and paper warehouse in this city just as a case of these postal card sheets was being opened. They were going to cut these sheets into gangs for the printer, who had the job of printing 100,000 of them, and yet his office was of such a modest nature that he had no cutter with which to cut them himself.

No doubt thousands of printers know that postal cards can be had in the original sheets; but the suggestion from the correspondent alluded to above, and the fact of THE INLAND PRINTER printing it, indicates that there are probably many other thousands who do not know it.

E. M. D.

FROM NEW YORK CITY.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, November 14, 1891.

The outlook of business is not so good as it should be. Nevertheless the indications of activity are hopeful. In regard to the newspapers the *Newsman* gives, as a close estimate of earnings coming from officials connected with the journals concerned, the following, as for the year ending July 1, 1891: namely, New York *Herald*, \$850,000; *World*, \$800,000; *Tribune*, \$430,000; *Sun*, \$400,000; *Times*, \$275,000; *Journal*, \$150,000; *Press*, \$110,000. It says the two new papers, *Advertiser* and *Recorder*, will probably be on a paying basis by December next, especially the latter.

Non-union papers seem occasionally to pay in this state. The *Eagle*, of Brooklyn, is admitted by the *Journalist* to be a very influential paper of fifty years standing, being about to move into splendid new premises. The union has been trying to capsize it for a prolonged period, by organizing persons to incite news agents and others not to buy it. Now, honestly, and as a unionist at heart, I ask, Is this procedure wise and dignified? I need not ask, Has it done any good in this case? It has not. Is it *legal* to incite measures calculated (by intention) to rob an industry of its standing and profits? I think not; certainly not in some parts of the world. Has the union tried pure moral suasion and argument with the *Eagle*? Is it the heads of the union, or merely some addle-headed zealots of the union, who incite to the boycotting of rattling papers? It looks to be a very primitive, illiberal method of enlightening an opponent.

The proprietor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, as an evidence of progress in a newly acquired paper, has invested in a Hoe machine that will turn off about 48,000 copies per hour. The same gentleman (Colonel Cockerill), as also Mr. George W. Turner, both of whom formerly ran the New York *World* in the literary and business departments respectively, are said to have been lately offered their positions back on that paper, but refused. If so, the offer shows Mr. Pulitzer in a favorable light; for to acknowledge a former mistake in policy is a proof of deep wisdom.

LEONIDAS.

PROPER CLEANSING OF TYPE.

To the Editor: WOOLLEY, Wash., November 10, 1891.

Such a variety of subjects are treated in the different typographic journals of the country that it sometimes seems as if new ones must be fewer, and yet in the next issue they wobble up with a persistency that is refreshing. In your excellent journal the subjects intelligently handled by correspondents and editors is growing to be legion. Still, to one who moves from place to place continually, come peculiar experiences which are sure to be of interest to many readers.

Much has been written in various journals concerning the cleaning of type, and yet there are printers who never give the matter a thought other than permission to the "devil" to get a can of concentrated lye, and providing a cheap wooden bristle or tampico brush, and with this combination and the addition of a little water

the forms are supposed to be clean enough for future use without knowing that the lye was so strong as to cut into the fingers of the compositors. Of course the cheap and almost useless brush is rendered soft and like wool by the action of the lye, and failing to loosen the ink on foul forms the "devil" thinks the lye is not strong enough and proceeds to "fix it" with often disastrous results. This often results from lack of intelligent thought rather than dense ignorance.

Another glaring abuse is shown often in offices where forms are washed with benzine and a brush. Intelligent and progressive printers should give this matter serious thought. The ink is loosened, and while the benzine is liquid the ink is washed down on the shank of the letters and on the furniture; when the benzine evaporates a sediment of gummy ink remains, which after a few washings becomes an exceedingly hard and sticky mass. The letters will not justify properly in lines, and because they are off their feet the fine edges of the letters are worn rapidly away by planer and press; still the rapid work of destruction goes on because it is convenient to wash with benzine, or those owning or in charge did not have time to give such matters intelligent thought, see the wrong and get out of the rut. Benzine may be freely used in washing type with but little fear of injury to material if a cloth be used which will take up the ink as fast as cut on the type and furniture, leaving all clean. Many intelligent printers and foremen who are now in a rut will see the force of this argument.

L. F. A.

LINING OLD STYLE FIGURES.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, Pa., November 12, 1891.

We have carefully noted the paper, by your correspondent Mr. A. R. Whiting, "Picks at Flaws in Typefounding," in the current number of THE INLAND PRINTER. He certainly has set forth some very correct ideas about the unsightly old style figures, a thing which we ourselves have for some time past been trying to remedy. Under another cover we send you some of our old style lining figures, 12-point type, which we would be pleased to have you examine, and wherein you will note that the correction he speaks of has been made.

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His ideas in regard to references, etc., are also good, as well as in regard to border bodies, and such have been our standard from the start.

As regards the nick, that, of course, depends upon the purchaser, whether or not he is willing to pay for extra nicking. However, when a purchaser orders a large quantity of type cast he can designate the nick he desires, as most all foundries have the same body molds with different nicks. We are always open to good suggestions, and, when found practical, are glad to carry them out.

KEYSTONE TYPEFOUNDRY.

FROM LYNCHBURG.

To the Editor: LYNCHBURG, Va., November 10, 1891.

About three years ago Lynchburg Typographical Union, No. 116, by an almost unanimous vote, raised its scale from 25 cents to 30 cents per thousand, and weekly wages from \$10 to \$12 per week. This occasioned a lockout on the *Virginian*, and the rattling of the *News* and *Advance*. For these long and weary years the union has striven by every means known to unionize said offices (by entreaties, compromises, whitewashing and "crow-eating"), but every honorable means offered redounded to our disadvantage, until patience ceased to be a virtue, and having found that opening the offices to union men at the old scale did not gain any ground for it, the union, on October 30, 1891, closed said newspaper offices to union men until such time as their managers agreed to pay 30 cents per thousand and unionize their establishments — this action to take effect from date of passage.

The union does not ask aid financially, but it *does* ask that secretaries stop tourists from coming this way, as, with our limited resources, they are liable to fare badly. We now see the error we

committed, two and a half years ago, in opening these offices at the old scale; but from our defeat we have learned wisdom, and we hope soon to announce the regaining of said offices, and report 116 in a flourishing condition, but we cannot do this if we are encumbered with half a dozen or more tourists all the time.

Tourists are hereby warned not to accept work in said newspaper offices, but to call on the secretary, at 1001 Main street, upon their arrival in the city, who will impart all necessary information to those who may be so unfortunate as to visit us at present, or until we are better prepared to receive them.

WILLIAM.

FROM WEST SUPERIOR.

To the Editor: WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., November 14, 1891.

Business at the head of the lakes is on the increase, and as a matter of course the printing fraternity is more hopeful. The past three months have been the duller in the history of this thriving young city; but as the money market relaxes, things generally are assuming their former activity.

The newspaper business is well represented, there being three dailies, seven weeklies, and two monthly publications, in addition to the usual unlimited amount of advertising sheets. The job business is on the increase, three new jobbing offices having been opened in the past month.

No. 163 is flourishing, over seventy members now being enrolled. Financially, the union will soon be on its feet again, though it has had some hard pulling.

Frank P. Hallock, the pioneer printer, has again opened up after six months, free from care. He has one of the finest outfits in the two cities and is doing well.

The *Leader* has moved into its new five-story building, and is fairly settled in its commodious quarters. The building is well arranged and is a model newspaper building.

The *Call* is putting up a very handsome two-story brick building, which will be ready for occupancy within a month.

The *Inland Ocean* will make its initial number next Sunday. It will be a six-column, twelve-page sheet, and will be published weekly. George C. Scott will be the manager.

Frank R. Atwood has sold a half interest in his job printing plant to Frank R. Chase, of Osage, Iowa, who will remove his plant here.

Joseph Klein has returned from the coast. He has accepted the position of foreman for the Hallock Printing Company.

A new weekly, the *Industrial News*, will be started soon. It will be a labor organ.

SHIFF.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Editor: SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., November 12, 1891.

The printing trade still continues to be very dull, though the approaching holidays are brightening things up a little.

There now seems to be no doubt whatever that there will be trouble between the San Francisco Typographical Union and the employing printers in the near future. The new scale of prices adopted in September was objected to by the typothetæ, and conference committees were appointed from each organization to endeavor to come to some arrangement satisfactory to both parties. Nothing seems to have been accomplished, and the committee of the typographical union referred the matter back to the union. Adjourned meetings were held during the past week for the purpose of allowing those who desired to vote on the scale of prices. The result of this vote is not stated by the union, which has received a telegram from W. B. Prescott, the president of the International Typographical Union, upholding President Rogers of the local organization in his decision of October 25, to the effect that "to change the scale of prices requires a three-fourths majority of members present at meeting who have been in good standing in said union for six months." This telegram was in response to one sent on by President Rogers, asking whether it required a three-fourths vote of the *entire* membership of the union or a three-fourths vote of members present at meeting. As

the new scale of prices is very objectionable to the employing printers, especially the clause in reference to measuring type below the standard, and as many of these claim they cannot run their business unless at a loss according to the changes, there is a hard and bitter fight in prospect. The ironmolders' strike was inaugurated about twenty months ago under very similar circumstances, and during a dull condition of trade. The proprietors were very firm and fought hard, winning their fight a few days since by the unconditional surrender of the union; but San Francisco's business interests were much affected by the large amount of work having been sent East. The strikers' places have all been filled by new men, so that there is now no employment or vacant places for the union men who wish to return to work. This is no discussion of the merits of the case in point, but it cannot but be admitted that a similar struggle between the typographical union and the employing printers will likewise be a detriment to the business interests of San Francisco, and drive an immense amount of work away from this field. E. P.

PUNCTUATION AND PARENTHESES.

To the Editor :

NEW YORK, November 11, 1891.

The discussion of the relationship which marks of punctuation and parentheses bear to each other which has been going on in THE INLAND PRINTER it seems to me could be readily settled by noting the fact that the parenthetical matter always refers to what has gone before, and if any mark of punctuation is required by the sense of the reading it belongs after the last parenthesis. This is a simple and readily remembered rule, based on common sense, and no compositor need ever doubt where to place his marks if he bears it in mind.

While on the subject of punctuation I would like to put in a plea for the use of the comma before "and" when it connects the last two of a series of words. The best authorities agree on using it, and long observation has convinced me that cases very frequently arise which leave the meaning in doubt if the comma is omitted.

Those who omit the comma do so on the theory that the point is used because the "and" is omitted between all but the last two, and since "and" here appears the comma is dropped; but the fact is that the comma here serves a double purpose, marking a separation between each single individual or article as well as showing the omission of "and," and if it be omitted between the last two of the series it implies that there is a connection between these last two not existing between the others.

My remarks were called forth by noticing that H. G. Bishop, in printing a quotation from his book regarding punctuation where parentheses are used, omits this mark; and further examination shows that THE INLAND PRINTER does not consider it necessary.

I will admit that in nine cases out of ten no confusion would arise, but any one who will notice the bearing of this point on the sense of the matter in their general reading will, I think, admit that it is best to make use of it.

The New York *Sun*, which I consider a most excellent authority in all that goes to make up a perfect newspaper, and which has set the tune for the best journalistic effort for, lo, these many moons, uses the point before "and," and so do most of the carefully conducted journals of the country. T. B. M.

A NEW ZEALAND LIBEL SUIT.

To the Editor :

WELLINGTON, N. Z., October 9, 1891.

October 6, a writ was served upon Mr. E. Thornton (president) and J. W. Hendricks (secretary) of the Wellington Typographical Society, at the instance of Mr. J. S. Evison, editor of the *Catholic Times*, who claims £600 damages for libel. This is the result of agitation which has been going on for some time against the *Times*, which is run on the cheap labor style, employing only boys, and the office also holds aloof from the Master Printers' Association, cutting down prices considerably. Several interviews have been held, but with no effect, and finally the board selected a

committee to interview Archbishop Redwood, who is the proprietor, feeling that as the archbishop had recently read the pope's encyclical letter on labor to his congregation he would be prepared to act up to his pontiff's directions. But the archbishop would not grant them an interview, telling the committee by letter that he did not want to have anything to do with them. The president and secretary, at the dictum of the board of management, then drew up a letter, which the board adopted, and it was sent to the archbishop. In this letter attention was drawn to the fact that Mr. Evison occupied the strange position of being a religious editor when during his past career, under the name of "Ivo," he had conducted a freethought crusade, and had been the editor of a freethought journal; also charging him of sweating, in that the archbishop allowed him a certain sum to run the *Times*, an inadequate amount, and by running in a very cheap way he was able to pocket a liberal sum out of the scant allowance. The letter stated that if the archbishop did not grant an interview an appeal would be made to the public by publishing the whole of the correspondence. The reply to this letter came from a lawyer, in which he stated on behalf of the archbishop that the society could do as it pleased, but warned the latter that the letter just received was grossly libellous. The board took a lawyer's opinion upon the letter, and he told them that it was a very damaging epistle, whereupon it was decided to drop the agitation. A feeling of security was pervading the principals, when they were rudely disturbed by the writ. The archbishop has played the society a trick. He has published the libel by handing the letter to Mr. Evison. The board has retained Mr. Gellicoe for their defense, while Mr. Evison is favored with the archbishop's firm, Messrs. Campbell & Gray. A special meeting of the society is to be held on Saturday night to consider the matter. T. L. M.

FROM BOSTON.

To the Editor :

BOSTON, Mass., November 14, 1891.

There has been for some time a great deal of feeling among members of Typographical Union No. 13 against the correspondent of a printers' weekly journal published in New York. This feeling has extended to the journal itself, which has been quietly "let alone" by Boston printers. The source of this feeling is found in the publication of secrets of the local union, and in personal attacks on the president, Augustine McCraith, and other active members. It culminated at the last meeting of the union in the attention of the members being called to the fact that the writer and publisher were violating their obligation by disclosing the secret sessions of the union. As two members of the union promised to bring charges against the writer and publisher (the latter holding an important position in the International Typographical Union), if the attacks and disclosures were not stopped, the matter was laid on the table by unanimous consent.

But the matter does not stop here. Since this action was taken, bitter personal attacks have been made on the member who made the motion of censure on the publisher. This has led to the issue of a circular by the member attacked, which makes very racy reading, and which is to be sent to every local union of the International Typographical Union in the United States. The moral of all this is: Does sensational journalism in a trade paper really pay?

Stereotypers thinking of coming to the "Hub of the Universe" had better provide themselves with a clear card. They have a very strong, compact union which has not the slightest hesitancy in tackling the largest papers if they attempt to run in too many apprentices.

As was told in the last number, an agreement has been reached with the management of the *Boston Post* whereby that paper is to come into the fold of the union once more. The union men are to go to work November 29, when the members of the P. P. F. are to seek green fields and pastures new in Providence.

The *Advertiser* and *Record* offer to advance the price of composition to 45 cents and take the "fat" for the office. The *News* has offered an advance from 40 to 42 cents, and there seems to be

a general feeling all around that better times are in store for the "comp."

On the *Journal*, which has received an hypodermic injection of progressive young blood, there promises to be one of the most satisfactory moves ever inaugurated in this ultra-conservative town. Under its new management it has come out as an eight-page paper, similar in form to the *Globe* and *Herald*. The move is to have two forces, a day force and a night force, which will do away with the anomalous sight of the "intelligent compositor" working fifteen and sixteen hours daily in newspaper offices where morning and evening editions are published. So while the paper will only pay 42 cents, the fact that it is a "short hour" paper will more than compensate, in the opinion of the men working there for the difference in price.

"All dance" is to be the order of the day at the union's ball next month, and for that purpose the printers are practicing slides and glides to their hearts' extent. They have formed the M Quad Social Club, and are holding weekly dances on Saturday evening. They consider it great fun, as also do the spectators.

WILLARD.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

To the Editor: WELLINGTON, N. Z., October 7, 1891.

We are now entering upon the dull period which usually precedes the holidays, and trade is reported quiet in Auckland and Napier, Christchurch and Dunedin.

The Factory Bill became law before the house rose, and the result of the difference of opinion between the two chambers concerning the age at which females may be admitted to the printing trade (the house saying sixteen years, the council fourteen) was a compromise, both sides agreeing to fifteen years.

The Master Printers' Association of our colony have found that their affairs do not go along smoothly nor do they work together harmoniously, and they also find outside firms working against their interests. The Auckland Master Printers' association was getting in such a bad way that the other day a meeting was called by circular upon which appeared the business, "To consider the advisableness or otherwise of continuing the association." Some considerable discussion took place upon the matter, and I am pleased to state that it was decided to stick together, suffering the ills they had, rather than go back to the old cut-throat mode of business.

THE INLAND PRINTER frequently gives cases of illegitimate "cutting." Apropos of the evils assailing the Master Printers' Association, I take the following example from the Auckland correspondent of *Typo*:

The Auckland Agricultural and Industrial Association paid something between £60 and £70 last year to two large job offices for catalogues and prize schedules. This year an outsider has stepped in and given the association a bonus of £15 for allowing him to do the work. He has signed a contract to print the schedules, catalogues and posters without charge, and has paid £15 for the right to do so. He takes the chance of recovering his outlay by sales of catalogues, and from advertisements on the cover and interleaved with the text; and thus the work, as printing, is lost to the trade. This kind of thing is carried on to a large extent, and there is no knowing where it will stop. At one or two offices promoters of sports, concerts, etc., can now get their programmes printed gratis if they allow advertisements to appear on the back.

A seat for parliament has fallen vacant during the month in Christchurch, for which the labor party has nominated Mr. Sandford, who holds cases on the *Lyttleton Times*, and who represented his Trades Council on the Labor Conference in this city last year, when we found him to be a man well fitted for any position workers held in their power to bestow. There are three nominations for the seat, of which three Mr. Sandford is conspicuously favorite. By an error of the registrar only one of the candidates was nominated at the legal time, which put the other two out, but the attorney-general is allowing the election to proceed, and a petition will be lodged after. The ballot takes place in a fortnight, when, although our compositor will undoubtedly be returned, it is not likely he will sit in the house, owing to a blunder—perhaps a printer's blunder!

T. M.

FROM GLENS FALLS.

To the Editor: GLENS FALLS, N. Y., November 15, 1891.

Business remains good, with no idle hands in town. The same can be said of Sandy Hill and Fort Edward.

The much talked of *Evening Record* has made its appearance, A. C. Johnson, the editor and proprietor, is receiving many flattering comments from contemporaries on the appearance of the paper typographically as well as for its trenchant editorials and replete news columns. Among the case holders we notice Horatio Goodman, of Warrensburgh; Robert Connors, Ed. Douglas, Miss Minnie Coffin, Glens Falls, and Miss Allen, of Fort Edward.

C. H. Possons, the art publisher, will soon move his printery from Exchange street to more commodious quarters in Glen street. This house has been a success from the start, and one of the reasons for its progress is that the very latest type faces are purchased as soon as offered for sale by the founders. Another reason is that the best work (not the lowest prices) is aimed at in all his printing. For the benefit of those printers who are continually cutting prices might be related a little incident that happened in the business office of this art house. A customer came in with a job and laying it on the desk demanded the very lowest figures the work could be printed for. "If that is what you want," remarked the business manager, "you had better take the work elsewhere; but if you want to know how good we can do the job we are at your service." The customer placed the order without further comment.

P. H. Sullivan, for the past few years with the *Star*, will in a week or two go to New York, where he will be engaged during the winter. His genial face will be missed by the printers hereabouts, as he is remarkably popular. He will be accompanied by Ed. Cronkhite, also late of the *Star*. C. H. Starkweather, formerly local editor of the *Messenger*, has assumed the business management of the *Evening Record*. Jer. Foley, late of the *Times*, is now with the *Record*.

At the semi-annual meeting of Glens Falls Typographical Union, No. 96, the following officers were elected: President, Vincent J. Chambers; vice-president, John Chambers; recording secretary, Robert O'Connor; financial secretary, John Moynihan; treasurer, Charles McKenna; sergeant-at-arms, F. J. Lord; trustees, F. A. J. Dunwick, George P. Barnard, Charles McKenna.

Livingston Sherrill, of Sandy Hill, has taken unto himself a partner in the person of Miss Frances Littlefield. The hearty congratulations and well wishes of No. 96 are extended. J. C.

FROM KANSAS CITY.

To the Editor: KANSAS CITY, MO., November 16, 1891.

Typographical Union No. 80, at its November meeting, adopted its new by-laws and scale of prices. No material changes were made, yet in minor matters the changes were not inconsiderable. Speaker pro tem. J. H. Platt was in the chair, and handled the business of the occasion most expeditiously. Thirteen new members were initiated—nine ladies and four gentlemen. Taken altogether, the November meeting of the union was exceptional in the amount of business transacted and good accomplished.

The price of composition on the *Journal* has been restored to the old price—40 cents. No union men, however, are employed on the paper.

The *Fraternity*, published from this city, organ of the P. P. F., recently printed a communication protesting against any disposition on the part of that organization to allow its men to work at a less rate of wages than is paid union men.

Invitations have been issued for the celebration of the china wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rhodes, at their residence in Independence, a suburban town, on the evening of November 21. Mr. Rhodes is an employer of union labor, and has been in the printing business in this city for many years. The occasion will undoubtedly be very successful.

Mr. Will Davis, of the Tiernan-Havens composing room, left last week for Nashville, Tennessee, to work for the Brandon

THE INLAND PRINTER.



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Printing Company. Mr. Davis is correctly classed among the good printers. He possesses much more than average taste in the art of plain and fancy job composition, and his powers of execution are equally strong.

Mr. R. C. Adams, of the Tiernan-Havens composing room, recently performed an artistic job of rulework, forming the title page to a catalogue for the Mills Jewelry Company. Every printer cannot do artistic work in this line; Mr. Adams is, therefore, an exception.

The announcement is made of the wedding of Mr. Charles B. Mendorf, of the *Evening Times*, and Miss Lillie Bradbury, at the bride's home in Jacksonville, Illinois. Messrs. George Thrasher and C. F. Bradbury, also of the *Times* force, were in attendance at the wedding.

L. E. H.

FROM ALBANY.

To the Editor:

ALBANY, N. Y., November 20, 1891.

The new one-cent Albany morning paper, the *Sun*, has been sold, after an existence of six weeks, to Mr. John Henry Farrell, the proprietor of the *Albany Union*. Its publication has been suspended.

The *Library* is the name of a new publication here, which is devoted to matters pertaining to the use and conduct of libraries. It is printed by C. F. Williams.

It is said that *Capital Chips*, an illustrated weekly, partly printed in New York city, will hereafter be entirely printed in Albany, which shows that the publication is prosperous.

The long-talked consolidation of the *Evening Times* and the *Evening Union* has taken place and the name of the combined paper is the *Times-Union*. Mr. Theopolas C. Callicot, the former editor of the *Times*, is the new editor-in-chief of the combined paper.

The stopping of two papers here make a large number of unemployed printers. The outlook for work is not as promising as it was a month ago.

Mr. Harry C. Southwick, who died suddenly of typhoid fever in Chicago the past week, was an attaché of the government printing office at Washington. He learned the printers' trade in this city, and was a brother of George N. Southwick, editor of the *Evening Journal*. The remains were brought to Albany and interred in the Rural cemetery.

As the legislative season approaches the correspondents begin to arrive. Many are already settled here for the winter. As work at the state printing office picks up the traveling printers will be on hand also.

X. Y. Z.

A TRIBUTE.

To the Editor:

DES MOINES, Ia., November 18, 1891.

James A. Parks, for two years a sufferer from consumption, died at Mrs. Tracey's private hospital (Tracey Home), November 16, 1891. He was a native of Ohio and thirty-nine years of age. He had worked in Fort Wayne, Peoria, St. Louis, Sedalia, Kansas City, and in Chicago, in the last named city finding employment on the *Times*, where he worked under cover for the late Editor Storey. For the past six years he had been a compositor on the *State Register*, this city. He was one of the foremost members of No. 118, active in all the progressive movements of that organization, and besides being for a long period father of the *Register* chapel, he held the chairmanship of the executive board, and at various times refused still greater honors proffered him at the hands of appreciative and far-seeing members of the union. His funeral occurred on November 17, and the religious ceremonies were attended by the full membership of the organization which he honored with his conspicuous services, besides a few relatives from distant towns and a number of friends not members of the craft. He leaves a daughter, Emma, at Elgin, Illinois, to mourn his decease.

"Jim" Parks was the friend of all who knew him, the good Samaritan to all-unfortunates, the helper to all in trouble, the enemy of none. As these sad lines are read, many a weary

traveler—south and north, east and west—will have recollections of some deed of love, some act of kindness, from the ever open hand of "Jim." No lowly tramp who ever came to him for food or shelter had cause for aught but thanks. No widow ever lacked for what this generous man could give. No friend so true as he; no brother a better one than "Jim." His was a heart as tender as any child's. No burden was too great for him to bear; the sufferings of others, even, he made his own. He was honorable to the core and "every inch a man." He was as brave as any soldier. Aye, frail and weak in frame and strength, he fought death, and though the loser in the battle, the honors are his.

"Jim" Parks adored the truly beautiful, the natural. He loved the rippling brook, the rushing river, the flower-spread valley, the mossy hillside, the green woods, the rugged fields, and he loved all childhood and its innocence. He hated the false, the untrue. He scorned the town, though its inhabitant; he spurned its man-made beauty, its fashion, its frivolity, its vanity, and its lies.

Many flowers shall bloom and many leaves shall turn ere time shall wrest from memory the greatness of his soul, the gentleness of his nature. Poor, kind "Jim!" Rest thou in peace in thy dreamless sleep under the sturdy oaks and weeping willows of quiet and beautiful Woodland; nevermore—oh, generous brother!—shall we touch thy friendly hand in love and friendship! X.

FROM TORONTO

To the Editor:

TORONTO, Ont., November 21, 1891.

Business here is on the increase, and I think, from present appearance, that the approaching holiday season will be as brisk as we have been in the habit of experiencing.

Your subscribers in Canada, and especially in Toronto, are placed at a disadvantage compared with your readers in the United States on account of the finely-drawn rules of our customs department. On the arrival of your last issue every copy was forwarded to the Custom House and subscribers notified. In calling there each one was taxed in the sum of 9 cents based on a duty of twenty per cent and an *ad valorem* of 3 cents. Now, while not an annexationist in any sense of the term, I think that such petty actions as this on the part of the government will do more to drive the independent young men of the country to cry out for a change, and when it does come I hope it will be of so radical a nature that the party now in power at Ottawa will be taught a lesson they will not forget for some time. The duty is levied on the score that your journal comes under the head of a trade paper. The matter is now under the consideration of Hon. MacKenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs (a practical printer by the way); but up to the present the officials have no information what his decision, if any, has been. In the meantime those of your subscribers here will have to pay or forego the pleasures of the monthly visits of THE INLAND PRINTER.

On October 25, Toronto Union lost by death one of its oldest and best known members in the person of William Kerr. "Billy" Kerr has been a member of No. 91 since the late sixties, and during all that time has been a good member and a consistent union man in all his actions. He has held cases on the *Globe*, *Liberal*, *Sun* and *Mail* and on the establishment of the *Evening News* accepted cases on that paper, which he continued to hold up to the time of his death. He leaves three young children to the tender mercies of the world, his wife having died a few years ago.

The government printing bureau at Ottawa has been reorganized, owing to the discharge of Andre Senecal, and the superannuation of Col. Brown Chamberlain, Queen's Printer, by the amalgamation of those two offices and the appointment of Mr. S. G. Dawson to the dual position. Mr. Dawson was a member of the well known firm of Dawson Brothers, of Montreal, stationers and printers. Mr. William McMahon, who under the late superintendent held the position of assistant, retains the same position but with greater powers, as the position of Queen's Printer will prevent Mr. Dawson from devoting his personal attention to the office, consequently Mr. McMahon will be virtually now head of

the establishment. From what I know of Mr. McMahon and the bureau, I believe it will be greatly in the interest of the employés and the craft generally in the capital.

At our regular meeting on November 17 we had the pleasure of a visit from President Prescott, and as he is still an active member of No. 91, it was like being at home again to see him in the hall. He came on to arrange about the demand for an increase in our scale. During his visit, I believe, everything was arranged satisfactorily, but as the question is still in the hands of the Scale Committee it is not known what the outcome will be.

After four years' service as mayor of this city, our old friend and fellow member, "Ned" Clarke has definitely decided not to be a candidate again at the coming municipal elections in January. The crop of candidates for the position is large, some six being already in the field; but it will be hard to find an equal to Mr. Clarke, for, as a friend of labor on all occasions, he was to be depended on. I suppose Ned will have to go back to the case in his own office, being still the proprietor of the *Sentinel*.

At the last meeting a committee was appointed to devise ways and means whereby the increased per capita to the International Typographical Union can be met without swamping our local resources or increasing our dues. At present, 50 cents per month is charged, that being divided as follows: 25 cents to the general fund, 20 cents to the sick and burial fund, and 5 cents to the sinking fund. As the per capita is now virtually 25 cents a month, including the Home, it is hard to see how business can be carried on unless something gives. At the same time a committee was appointed to look after the anniversary entertainment. If the committee equals the At Home of last year we will be satisfied.

The old firm of Bingham & Webber has dissolved partnership, Mr. Bingham retiring and starting for himself. He has secured premises in the *Empire* building, on Adelaide street, and fitted up his office with everything of the latest style, having two large presses and several small ones as a starter, the whole being run by electricity. He will be a strong candidate for public favor in the line of fancy printing, as his record in that line is well known for many years past.

WELLINGTON.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, D. C., November 20, 1891.

There is a large number of printers in town awaiting developments at the government printing office, and trade is generally quiet. In a few days the night-bill force will be made out and then the anxious waiting for situations will subside. The selection of the *Record* force is yet a thing of the future, and as congress does not convene until December 7 some time will elapse before the printers are detailed to their positions. It is rumored that there are at least three hundred applicants for situations on the night-bill force and the *Record*. As 48 cents per hour will be paid on the former, and 60 cents per 1,000 on the latter, it is not at all surprising that there is such a rush for the positions. At present most every employé has returned to the government printing office from leave of absence and there are undoubtedly more people in the office now than have ever been before.

Charles H. Leeds, assistant foreman of the first division of the government printing office, has returned from an extended leave of absence much improved in health.

At last No. 101 is going to have a home of its own. A few weeks since ground was broken in a suitable location for a new hall. The ground was purchased three years ago for the sum of \$8,900. The building will be of pressed brick, trimmed in stone, and when completed will be a very imposing structure. The new building is estimated to cost nearly \$30,000. It is hoped that there will be no delay in the erection of this building.

Some little sensation was created at the government printing office a few days ago by the "supposed" resignation of one of the foremen. As he had been but a few days since promoted from a "maker-up" in the first division to the assistant foremanship of the jobroom, his sudden resignation was a surprise to his numerous acquaintances in the office, to whom he had expressed the

greatest satisfaction regarding his promotion. However, a morning newspaper here relates an entirely different story, and states that, instead of "resigning," the gentleman had been requested by the public printer to leave the office. Mr. Ed. Clough has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

EM DASH.

FROM MARYLAND.

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, Md., November 17, 1891.

Since my last correspondence there have been several newspaper changes in Baltimore. Last week the *Journal of Commerce* came out under new management, with Mr. George A. Meekin as editor and manager. Mr. William F. Wheatley continues as president of the publishing company. Mr. Meekin was formerly on the staff of the *American*.

Mr. I. C. Haas has sold his interest in the *Baltimorean*, and departed for Basic City, Va., where he has invested in the *Advance*, a weekly paper of that section. Mr. Haas is a practical printer, and was one of the founders of the *Baltimorean*, which first made its appearance about twenty years ago. As something of a coincidence, it may be mentioned that the gentleman who has bought Mr. Haas' interest in the Baltimore weekly is also named Haas, while neither bear relationship one to the other. The last mentioned is engaged as cashier in the Metropolitan Bank, and devotes his spare time only to the paper.

It may be remembered that mention was made some time ago in this correspondence that an effort was being made by a number of Catholic gentlemen here to obtain possession of the *Catholic Mirror*. I learn today that this desire has just been consummated. Mr. Hermange, of the *Evening News*, and Mr. Charles Bonaparte are in the syndicate. The *Mirror*, a well known Catholic weekly, has been the property for some years past of a banker of this city, who, strange as it may seem, is of the Protestant faith. It will now become to a large extent, it is thought, the organ of Cardinal Gibbons.

Within the past few months two unsuccessful attempts have been made to establish weekly papers in this city of the pictorial class. The first to appear was a sheet called the *Gossip*. One issue was enough, it seems, for it dropped out of sight after that. *Town Talk* was the name of the other, which came out some four weeks ago. It lived long enough to register three numbers.

But we have a very bright pictorial weekly here, which entered its second volume last April. It contains twenty-eight pages, and is quite successful, both in the way of sales on the news stands and in advertising patronage. Messrs. Steuart and Gareis are the publishers, with George S. Steuart as editor. The name of the paper is *Baltimore Life*.

Col. Frederick Raine, proprietor and publisher of the *German Correspondent*, entertained the other night the mayor of the city and a number of newspaper men at the office of his paper, which he has successfully conducted for a half century. The occasion was the presentation of a set of resolutions handsomely framed, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the *Correspondent*.

Messrs. Heal & Son, book and job printers, next week will remove their office, now on Baltimore street, to Exchange place. The firm will put up in their new place perhaps the largest cylinder job press in this city. It will work a sheet 38 by 54.

There has been some talk among the leading politicians of starting a brand-new morning paper. There has been considerable hard feeling expressed against the *Sun* of late by the "bosses" of the democratic faith. The *Sun*, for a few years past, has been denouncing what it is pleased to call the "machine" in politics. Senator Gorman in a speech recently said that it was to be regretted that Baltimore could not boast of one democratic morning paper. Baltimore's leading journal, while a red-hot Cleveland advocate, is not friendly to the Gorman régime, and it takes no pains to disguise the fact. There is room, perhaps, for a first-class daily in this section, but whether an organ would supply a vacuum of the kind is a disputed question.

There was quite a difference in the bids the other day for printing and binding the city code. The lowest price for printing

was 99 cents and the highest \$2.10 per page. The lowest price for binding was 45 cents and the highest, 60 cents. While Isaac Friedenwald employs non-union bookbinders, his bid for binding was the lowest of any submitted. But his bid for printing was 51 cents higher than those who employ union printers. Is not this a strange anomaly, where a question of high wages is considered? Some of the bidders wanted Friedenwald's bids not considered, because his office is not in the union; but this was looked upon as unfair by the city officials in charge, and his bids were allowed to be entertained. The contract was awarded to King Brothers.

Subscriptions are being taken among Baltimore printers to aid the locked-out compositors and pressmen of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Chas. T. Thompson, of the *Chicago News*, was in Baltimore last week. His mission was to write up the effect of the Sunday law here. The *News*, I believe, is opposed to the opening of the World's fair on Sundays.

Work among the craft is picking up.

FIDELITIES.

BOSTON PAPER TRADE ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor: BOSTON, Mass., November 19, 1891.

"The Exhibit of Paper at World's Columbian Exposition" was the subject that engaged every bit of the attention of the Boston Paper Trade Association at its thirty-sixth annual dinner in the Hotel Brunswick of that city. There were present representatives of most of the large mills in New England.

Also there were six gentlemen present from Chicago, well known in the paper trade of that city and surrounding territory. They were M. J. Fitch, president of the Chicago Paper Club, and J. Fred Waggoner, its secretary, and Col. H. A. Frambach, George N. Friend, George E. Bardeen and J. M. Johnston.

Among the prominent gentlemen were Gen. John W. Corcoran, president; E. Clarence Hovey, secretary, and F. W. Breed, member of the Massachusetts World's Fair Commission; Jerome Jones, president, and A. L. Delesdernier, secretary of the Boston Executive Business Association; ex-Governor Alexander H. Rice, of the Rice-Kendall; Hon. W. A. Russell, president of the American Paper Makers Association; Hon. Byron Weston, Judge Bumpus and Henry N. Sawyer.

In passing, it may be necessary to say that the Boston Executive Business Association is a central body composed of delegates from all the different business men's trade associations in the city, and in having the president and secretary of that body present, the Chicago gentlemen were virtually talking to all the business men of the city when talking to them.

Col. E. K. Haskell, the president of the club, had his hand on the helm and steered the course of the ship of speech with ease and dignity, while the efficient secretary, Mr. James B. Forsyth, demonstrated his talent by the able manner in which he looked after the welfare of guests as well as members. The menu was an artistic triumph, showing on the corner a representation of the first paper mill in America, the Joy mill, erected in Pennsylvania in 1720.

After the guests had shoved back their empty coffee-cups, Col. Haskell congratulated the association on the large numbers present, and gave a hearty Boston welcome to the visitors from the West. The banquet was held, he said, to show the interest felt in New England in the paper exhibit to be made at the World's Fair. The paper industry is now fifth in the list of American industries, having risen from the tenth place in the last ten years.

President M. J. Fitch, of the Chicago delegation, was the first speaker. He began by making some facetious comparisons between Chicago and Boston, leading up to the subject of the World's Fair. In regard to the paper exhibit Mr. Fitch said that the western dealers were desirous of making the best possible showing, and they feel confident in having the coöperation of the dealers and manufacturers of the country.

Secretary J. Fred Waggoner gave some statistics in regard to what is being done for the Fair in general, rates of freight, passenger fares, and other matters of a general nature. Then Col.

H. A. Frambach, of Wisconsin, a practical paper manufacturer, explained the objects and details of the American Paper Making Exhibit Company, which is to be organized to take charge of and handle the exhibit at the Fair, which details have been given in the earlier numbers of *THE INLAND PRINTER*.

Hon. William A. Russell said that an exhibition like that to be held in Chicago will lighten labor and elevate the people to a higher plane of civilization. One thought of his was that advances in the paper industry, which resulted in the cheapening of the product, never reached the consumer. Mr. Russell, who is president of the national association, went on to say, what many printers have said, that the effect of the reduction in cost never gets beyond the manufacturer. He spoke an encouraging word in conclusion to the Chicago delegates, saying that they would look over their financial plan later.

Ex-Governor Rice, who received a very hearty welcome, said he was glad the Exposition was to be held in Chicago, for if there was one place in this country which has the enterprise, zeal and "go" necessary to make such an exposition a success, it is Chicago. The people of that city should not be expected to pay the expenses of the Fair; it should be borne by all the inhabitants of the country, for the Exposition will be national and not local. As far as a paper exhibit is concerned, the ex-governor said that America could beat the world.

Mr. F. W. Breed said that the world would be at the Fair as a customer, as well as an exhibitor. "You are to be one of the foremost trades," he said, "to take steps for the advancement of your own interests by organized efforts. We are glad to see this effort and most heartily approve of it, and trust to see other trades do the same thing. We welcome here these distinguished guests from that marvelous city on the shores of Lake Michigan. This Fair will be the greatest opportunity to show goods and extend trade that American business men ever had."

General Corcoran also spoke, among other things saying: "If Massachusetts is to present to the world its best exhibit, it can only be done through the coöperation of those connected with the trades and industries of this state. It behooves us to see that we put our best foot forward in order that Massachusetts be represented as she deserves to be, in a manner worthy of her history, her glory and achievements."

This seemed to settle it, as the members had become thoroughly warmed up to the subject, and President Haskell was authorized to appoint a committee of nine to coöperate with the Chicago Paper Club in arranging for a paper exhibit. The president said that he would take sufficient time in making up his committee, and would let the members know who the committee were later. Hon. Byron Weston followed in a brief speech, and he was followed by other members of the club until a late hour. W.

THE VALUE OF ORGANIZATION.

Doubtless the curse of the "sweating" system, which now prevails in all large cities, and has so recently been the subject of such startling exposure and denunciation in Chicago, owes its origin to this grinding spirit of competition among workers of low intelligence and inferior capacity, or that still more unfortunate class whom the pinch of poverty compels to choose between a life of vice and the wages of starvation. It is amelioration of this condition that has enlisted the active sympathies of the higher representative class in their organized capacity in this city. It will prove a very difficult problem. The figures furnished by labor bureaus have greatly disturbed some students of political economy. It is very clearly demonstrated that the number of people known as wage-workers is increasing, the number of labor-saving machines is increasing, the number of idlers is increasing, the number of female and child laborers is increasing, while by reason of the tendency to monopoly or concentration, the sources of employment are decreasing. To establish an equality of sex and opportunity it would seem necessary that all wage earners shall be lifted to the plane of organized labor.—*Chicago Graphic*.



HARBOR OF PERNAMBUCO, BRAZIL.
(See opposite page.)

PERNAMBUCO, BRAZIL.

The subject of our illustration on opposite page is the harbor of Pernambuco, one of the most picturesque cities of South America, and a port of call for nearly all the steamboat lines both from the United States and Europe. The central object in the picture is the wall-like breakwater which, incredible as it may seem, is formed of a natural reef of rocks, without human aid. The harbor offers a safe anchorage for vessels of all kinds up to 4,500 tons register. The city in the distance is the capital of the state of Pernambuco, and is situated about eleven hundred miles north of the city of Rio de Janeiro, and is the second city in size and importance in Brazil. The city of Pernambuco has a population of about fifty thousand, and is the terminal point of the commercial cable from Europe. The exports are mostly sugar, cotton and rum. The large share of attention that Brazil has gained of late, owing to the revolutionary changes in government, will make this presentation of the harbor of one of the principal cities of considerable interest to our readers.

BOOKS, AUTHORS AND KINDRED SUBJECTS.

Mr. Elliott Stock, the London publisher, announces a volume on "English Typography," by George Lawrence Gomme.

Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" has been translated into eighty-one languages, the last being a Japanese translation, with illustrations by a native artist.

Beginning on January 1, a quarterly periodical entitled "The Mutual Friend," to be devoted "to the interest and advancement of amateur journalism," will be published at Washington.

Having sold 160,000 copies of the regular edition of "Green's Short History of the English People," Messrs. Macmillan & Co. have ventured to prepare a handsome illustrated edition of the work, to be issued in thirty monthly parts at one shilling each.

The critics are handling Mr. Percy Fitzgerald's "Life of Boswell" without gloves. If a biography of the prophet of Auchinleck were needed at all surely it should have been undertaken by someone not less conscientious and industrious than Boswell himself.

The little brochure announcing this year's Stoddard Lecture Course, at Central Music Hall, is a beautiful specimen of the printer's art. From cover to cover one can find nothing to criticize anywhere. It is in the best manner of the American Bank Note Company, of New York, and should serve as a model.

The late Edward H. Leffingwell's collection of autographs, which contained the signatures of nearly 20,000 noted people, was pronounced by many judges the finest in the world. Yet it was put down in the inventory of the estate as worth \$10,000, and the family would have accepted even less. It was recently disposed of in Boston for \$51,000.

Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co. have just published what should prove to be an exceedingly valuable book to all those who are interested in "the art preservative of all arts": "The Pentateuch of Printing, with a Chapter on Judges," by the late William Blades. This work was left by Mr. Blades in manuscript. Mr. Talbot Baines Reed has added a memoir of the author and a list of his works. A more extended notice appears in another column.

The "Story of a Widow's Remarriage" (Bombay—Khambata) comprises the harrowing experience of Madhudas Rugnathdas, a merchant of Bombay, who suffered excommunication at the hands of the heads of the Kapole Banya caste through marrying a widow. It is not with the story we have to do, however, but with the amusing printer's error, which we find on first opening the book: "A wise and merciful Government declares that *windows* are at perfect liberty to remarry."

"A singular accident—as far as women are concerned—happened to one of the females in the employ of Messrs. Strahan & Co., St. John street, on July 10. While working at a rolling machine, she had her hand drawn in and crushed. Mr. Strahan wishes that the particulars shall not be made known, so I will not say any more about it." This news item is taken from an old

number of the *British Bookmaker*, and is commended to our daily newspaper reporters as much for what it withholds as for the observance of Mr. Strahan's wishes.

Of all the purely literary periodicals published in the United States, none, it seems to us, bears out so well the character of the best English weeklies as the *Dial* of Chicago, edited by Mr. Francis F. Browne, and published by Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co. In the matter of its critical articles, advertisements and general high moral tone, as well as in the quality of its paper, careful typography and presswork, it leaves nothing to be desired. We regard the *Dial* as indispensable in every well-regulated household.

The Messrs. Harper Brothers were tardy to follow the example set by other American publishers in the making of pretty books, but now they are showing us what they can do. Perhaps it was just as well that they exercised a little deliberation in sending out a fine edition of Gen. Lew Wallace's "Ben Hur," as we now have as dainty and delicate a specimen of artistic bookmaking, in the matter of typography, presswork, illustrations and binding, as one could wish to see. It must rank easily first among this season's Christmas books.

Several weeks ago the Chicago *Sunday Tribune* printed a gossip article on a rare collection of first editions of Dickens' works, in the possession of a Chicago gentleman. Some remarks were made anent an item of Dickensiana entitled "The Village Coquettes," which readily brings \$100 when offered for sale, so we are told. The writer of the article omitted, however, to tell us Dickens' own opinion of this curiosity. On the fly leaf of Mr. Frederick Locker's copy the owner has made the following note: "About a year before Dickens' death I asked him if he had a copy of this book. He laughed and said 'No, and if I knew it was in my house, and if I could not get rid of it in any other way, I would burn the wing of the house where it was.'"

Mr. W. J. Thoms once set forth, in the following stanza, two of his titles to fame—the lines being written on the back of his photograph:

"If you would fain know more
Of him whose photo here is—
He coined the word 'Folk-Lore'
And he started *Notes and Queries*."

Mr. Thoms was an interesting character, and collected many oddities in the book line. After his death many, if not all, of his books were brought to the hammer, and among others was the little volume by Disraeli the elder defending his "Curiosities of Literature" against the bitter attack made upon it by that caustic critic Mr. Bolton Corney. In this little volume Mr. Thoms had written:

"If your skin be less than horny,
This will make you tingle, Corney."

The writer who shall attempt to give future generations some account of the curiosities of English printing during the Victorian era cannot ignore the productions of Mr. Henry Daniel's private press in Oxford. We have room for a few remarks on only one of these oddities, "The Garland of Rachel," printed on old Dutch paper in 1881, from type given to the University of Oxford in the seventeenth century by Dr. Fell. The book was set up and pressed by Mr. Daniel himself. Rubricated initials were added by Mrs. Daniel, and a rebus printer's mark and head-pieces were contributed by Mr. Alfred Parsons, the landscape painter. Thirty-six copies of the little book were struck off, and these were all bound in delicate, creamy Oxford vellum. The text is made up of seventeen original compositions in verse by the printer's friends, and these all celebrate the first anniversary of little Miss Daniel, in whose honor the unique publication made its appearance.

Mr. Augustine Birrell, the clever essayist, lecturing a few months ago at Dunfermline, Scotland, on "Books and Libraries," said that in the public libraries of Europe there were more than twenty-one million printed volumes. In those of America there were fifty million books, while in those of the Australian colonies there were a million more. If we added to these the books in private collections in the countries named, Mr. Birrell could not resist the conclusion that we had a hundred million books. The late Richard Heber, who had houses in London, Oxford, Paris, Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent and other places, was supposed to have

had a million books altogether. While Mr. Birrell was in favor of large collections, he admitted that an increase in men's libraries had not increased their wits. All Shakespeare's library could be packed in a Gladstone bag. It was a mistake to suppose a man was well occupied because he was reading. He had often much better have been knitting a sock. There were far more well-bound books than well-written ones, and it was much better to bind a book well than to write one badly. The great thing was to become a good judge of a book, just as some men were good judges of a horse — to know a good book when they read it. Carlyle was an enormous reader, and an excellent critic of a book.

IDEAS ON ADVERTISING.

Dignity in advertising, is the theme of Clifton S. Wady, in *Printers' Ink* of recent date. He argues as follows:

"Dignity is said to be a quality suited to inspire respect. It is grace, impressiveness.

"Personally, I think there is too little dignity in the writings of the present day in general; but it is of that occurring in the word-construction of advertisements I would speak of here. It is easily evident that a writer can ill afford to omit from his work a quality which inspires respect; and, furthermore, 'grace' and 'impressiveness' are elements of necessity in a first-class advertisement. It may be said that the main function of the advertisement is to convince; and a man well impressed is half convinced.

"It must be admitted that the happy medium, 'the golden mean 'twixt two extremes,' is a somewhat difficult point to locate and attain, but thought and observation, joined with the proper literary ability, will allow us to approximate it.

"Introduction of the 'familiar' style is desirable to the extent of preserving the matter from stiffness and conventionality, but it is never offensive in such allopathic doses; on the contrary, it becomes the quality which renders matter 'catchy' and 'readable' in the public eye.

"It is just at this point failure often begins. Arguing that the average reader delights in the element of 'personality,' the writer referred to gets out his matter in a slap-you-on-the-back, how-are-y'r style, which is considered 'hearty' and 'cordial' and eminently calculated to warm the reader's heart and draw out the ever-reluctant dollar.

"But will it?

"I clip (from the *Wheelmen's Gazette*) an advertisement which would seem in all propriety to fall under the class of writing criticised above, as follows:

'MR. BICYCLE AGENT, WE WANT YOUR SCALP!



'And to get it we have special inducements to offer you. Send for our job-list with discounts to the trade and see if we don't capture you. Many dealers and agents are already buying from us, but we want all the rest. Correspondence solicited. A. W. GUMP & Co., Dayton, Ohio.'

"Now, I am not rash enough to assert that this advertisement does not pay — no doubt it does; still I hold it to be open to the objections named, and further, that a change to correct style (as outlined) would increase the returns from its insertion.

"The value of public print was long ago acknowledged — that is, the fact that it was of some value; it is the *highest degree* of value we are striving for, with the minimum of expenditure. In such efforts *style* — language — should receive more attention at the hands of writers than it appears to have.

"While I decry extremes in advertising, I confess to never having experimented in this line with a view to learning if my stand is well taken in point of fact. I recognize that theories of advertising are not always borne out by facts, and the public not

infrequently 'take' to some odd methods and language in this field. Hence, if a reader of these lines has an experience to controvert my views, it would interest more than the writer to have that experience placed on record in these pages."

Under the head of "A Plea for Humor in Advertising," in a late issue of the same journal, W. J. Lampton takes an opposite view to Mr. Wady, and says:

"I have no desire to lock the horns of theory with your contributor, Mr. Clifton S. Wady, on 'Dignity of Advertising,' in the last issue of *Printers' Ink*, but I think he is setting the pegs rather high when he claims 'dignity' as an essential for correct advertising.

"Primarily, an advertisement is to provoke inquiry, and any sort of provocation is allowable, provided it is reputable. The time for the dignity to appear is when the person who reads the advertisement comes around, in person or by letter, to carry the inquiry to its legitimate conclusion.

"It is true that certain lines of business which are advertised cannot be treated so flippantly as others; but they are so largely in the minority that a rule might be established to which they could be cited as exceptions. Advertisements characterized by good-natured pleasantry have very much in them of that peculiar magnetism which attracts more than the goods which the seller wishes to dispose of. Of course, in advertising coffins, we would scarcely expect the advertiser to introduce his wares thus, for instance:

HERE YOU ARE:
JUMP RIGHT IN!
Delights for the Departed.

or anything like that; but it would be scarcely less incongruous than to advertise a line of knocked-down summer goods in the same dignified manner that the commanding officer of the army would announce the promulgation of a general order on which the fate of nations might hang.

"Advertisement readers who read for the news in such matters are of all classes, and all tastes must be consulted. In furtherance of this, it might be suggested, in order to meet Mr. W.'s dignified notions, that the advertiser prepare two kinds of advertisements, one for the grave, the other for the gay, with a notice in each directing where the other might be found. Or the flippant style might be used today and the severe tomorrow.

"In view of the increasing quantity of advertising matter published in the various public prints of this country, the first consideration of the advertisement is 'catchiness.' Having caught the attention of the possible purchaser, the next object is to present the matter in such form that the salient facts in it are not obscured, either by dignity or levity. No advertiser can monkey with the facts, except to their injury or his discredit, so they get in pretty fairly straight. These two objects being gained, the third and last is to make the presentation in such form that it will be impressive; that having touched the mind or fancy of the buyer it will stay there, either for his own direct use or for communicating his knowledge to any inquirer who may by chance apply to him. This impression, as a rule, will be more lasting if the matter be light and easy to carry, just as we more readily remember the jokes of current newspapers than we do the scientific, moral and philosophic essays and the eternal truths of powerful editorials.

"If Mr. Wady were called on at a moment's notice to give quotations from the advertising literature of the day, wouldn't he quote more of the 'Don't be a Clam,' 'I Cure Fits,' 'Good morning; have you used Pears' Soap?' 'That Tired Feeling,' 'Don't be Humbugged,' 'Why is the \$3 Shoe?' 'You Press the Button,' etc., and that grade, than of the dignified, unrememberable passages from the classics he advocates? These catch gags have been part of our colloquialisms for years, varying each year with some new thing to be brought before the public. They are used by statesmen, editors, preachers, lawyers, authors and all classes who speak and write the English language."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A BRITISH PRINTER.

BY JOHN BASSETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR OF "THE PRINTING WORLD."

MR. HARVEY DALZIEL, the subject of this sketch, is a gentleman of whom it may be said he was reared on printer's ink and brought up on art, which has proved, in his case, a highly successful diet, as he bids fair to claim a niche in the temple of fame as an inventor and a follower of Caxton. As a man of the hour it is worthy of record that he was born on March 13, 1855, into a family whose name is synonymous with the front rank of engraving and printing, he being the third son of Mr. Edward Dalziel, of the firm of Dalziel Brothers. The unity existing in the first generation of the famous brothers—which has almost become proverbial—has been carried on in the second generation. Mr. Harvey Dalziel is indebted for his Christian appellation to his godfather, the celebrated draftsman and pupil of Thomas Bewick, William Harvey. During their educational career at the London University, and at the Slade School of Art under Professor Poynter, neither Mr. Harvey Dalziel nor his brothers neglected physical culture, and in their youth evinced the guiding principle of their lives—that whatever was worth doing was worth doing well. About twelve years ago, while on a boating expedition from Kingston-on-Thames to Coalbrookdale, in Shropshire, they visited the huge iron foundry of Coalbrookdale, which was destined in after years to be utilized for the manufacture of Dalziel's Patent Twin-Clamp Stereo Blocks. Although from early youth Mr. Dalziel has been an advocate for outdoor recreation, particularly football played under Rugby rules, he has, at the earnest solicitation of his "better half," relinquished his favorite pastime with its concomitant pleasures of black eyes, broken nose and shins, and general disablements.

In the natural sequence of events, Mr. Harvey Dalziel entered the Camden Press, and worked at "case," and by assiduity and determination soon showed that he could "lift stamps" with most compositors. Eventually he had a "spell" in the reading closet, then directed his attention to the press and machine departments, after which he entered the counting-house, where he inaugurated a system of bookkeeping which has admirably suited the peculiar requirements of the Camden Press.

While engaged in the superintendence of "the office," Mr. Harvey Dalziel's superabundant energy was thrown into sub-editing on the Liberal comic paper *Fun*. There is no royal road to knowledge; and "getting experience," like climbing the ladder of fame, is not a rosy task, as Mr. Dalziel found when assisting at publishing, which necessitated early rising, namely, 3 A.M., and a tramp from South Hampstead to the great printing and publishing

center—Fleet street. Passing through such a curriculum was but the preliminary stepping-stones to something higher, and one is never sorry to leave drudgery for more congenial employments.

Few men have such opportunities of learning the various sections of the printing trade and acquiring a thorough knowledge of the art as have fallen to the lot of Mr. Dalziel. Someone has written that "Opportunity has hair in front, behind she is bald; if you seize her by the forelock you may hold her, but if suffered to escape, not Jupiter himself can catch her." Certainly, and to his credit be it said, our subject has made the most of his excellent opportunities.

In 1882 and 1883 he was associated with his brother Gilbert in conducting the *Pictorial World* as a limited liability. During the short period of a twelvemonth the weekly circulation of this "illustrated" was raised to over 100,000, this being during the

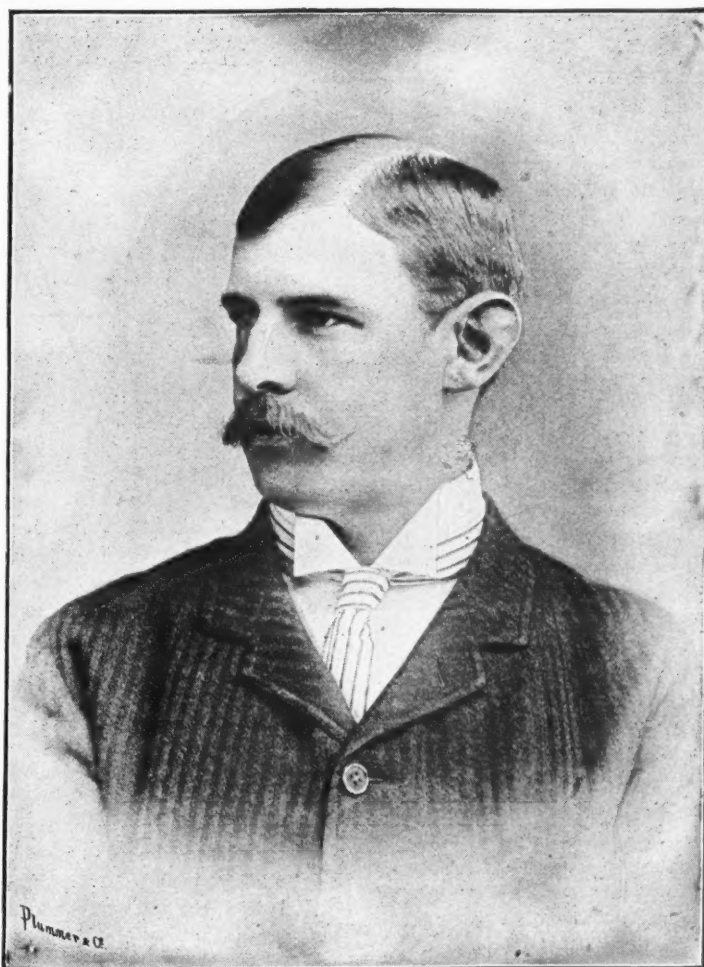
Egyptian War, but the lapse of Arabi Pasha's revolt reduced the interest in pictorial journalism. Ultimately the publication was sold to Messrs. Clay, Sons & Taylor.

After this Mr. Gilbert Dalziel brought to light that well-known comic paper, *Ally Sloper's Half Holiday*, which has met with unparalleled success, and Mr. Harvey Dalziel returned to the Camden Press, where he is thoroughly in touch with the employes, identifying himself with every movement conducive to their welfare, not even saying with one of the bard's characters, "Our praises are our wages." The good feeling existing between workmen and employer was evinced on the occasion of Mr. Harvey Dalziel's marriage to Miss Barnett, the granddaughter of Sir Rowland Hill to whom we owe our penny postage, when the employes presented the bridegroom with a very handsome liquor case, as a token of their esteem and good wishes.

Mr. Harvey Dalziel has the happy knack in selecting and attracting to himself men who reflect his virile activity, and his staff are with him as one man—this is a great thing to say of an employer of labor, but it is strictly in accordance with facts.

So far we have dealt with Mr. Dalziel as a printer, publisher, and employer; as an inventor he must now claim our attention. Fully convinced that the old method of making up forms for electro and stereo-plate printing was antiquated and capable of great improvements, in 1889 he began experimenting with iron expanding backing blocks, and carried the experiment to a successful issue, as all "live" printers know. The utility of these blocks is too well known among members of the craft to need commendation, but we would mention that the expansion or contraction of the blocks is simplicity itself, the mere change of the center-piece giving the desired effect.

At the recent Printers' Exhibition held at the Agricultural Hall, Mr. Dalziel's stall was conspicuous by the boldness of its



advertisement, and the business transacted there. At an informal meeting of buyers it was unanimously agreed that the courtesy experienced was good, the blocks excellent, and the—whisky, superb. Mr. Dalziel showed electros and stereos mounted on the twin-clamps* working on several machines; the change of sixteen plates from one size and shape to sixteen of quite another size and shape, on identically the same set of clamps, usually averaged four and a half minutes. Compare this with the old method.

Nothing is needed from us in commendation of the invention of Mr. Harvey Dalziel, whose business acumen and ingenuity will no doubt reap their due reward; while all connected with trade and other charities hope that the gentleman will long continue to add to the store of the world's goods, which he is ever generously ready to share with the poor and deserving members of the printing fraternity and community generally.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

JOSEPH K. EMMETT.

BY W. H. MCDUGALL.

EVERYBODY who is anybody in particular has seen Joe Emmett, as he was familiarly known, in those effervescent German plays, "Fritz, our German Cousin," and "Fritz in Ireland," with which his name has for many years been identified. And of the multitudes that have seen him in those inimitable productions, who does not remember those little lullaby songs and that quaint little jig step, that has amused and charmed many an audience.

Who could draw a tear or create a smile as easily as he? As "Fritz" we all knew him, but as Joseph K. Emmett there is perhaps less known of him than of any other foot-light favorite over whom the public has laughed and cried.

"Joe," as he was familiarly called, was a character when off the stage. His love of personal display was inordinate. To dress in a manner that would attract public attention in the street was one of his fads; that cone-shaped silk tile and the long English ulster with two rows of pearl buttons as big as saucers served their purpose admirably. Meet them in the street and you would be sure to turn and look at the wearer. That was what he wanted. He secured as much public attention on the street as he did on the stage in the last years of his life.

When not under the influence of the cup that inebriates, he was cold, distant and uncongenial. Among the profession he was not popular. To the outside world he was socially a stranger; and when on one of his periodical sprees he made life irksome to all with whom he came in contact. He was liberal to a fault, charitable in the highest degree, and often without much discrimination. In later years, when he had acquired fame and fortune by earnest work and close study, he never permitted any member of his company or the manager of a house where he had an engagement to suffer by the unfortunate weakness that became the besetting sin and cloud of his later life. He has been known to pay the salary of his company and the estimated profits of a house for three weeks at a time, while idle.

Another fad that grew upon him was love for Turkish baths. For years previous to his death he took four Turkish baths daily. Instances of his peculiar personal habits might easily be multiplied into a volume. But enough here.

He was born in St. Louis of Irish parents, and when a boy became something of an artistic sign painter. Some of his picturesque sketches are still preserved with jealous care by his early friends in St. Louis.

His first connection with the stage was at Ben De Bar's Opera House in St. Louis, as call boy. He was next promoted to the position of property man, occasionally appearing in little Dutch character sketches, in which he attracted the attention of the late Dan Bryant. Dan engaged him at a salary of \$25 a week to take

a Dutch character "in cork" in his minstrel company. It did not take as well as expected. He then went with Charley White and Lingard, and it was while playing in that combination that Mr. Hooley met him and engaged him at a salary of \$75 a week. That must have been in 1870. Emmett had an idea that he could make a hit in Irish character sketches, but every effort in that line proved a failure. Mr. Hooley then engaged Charley Gaylor to write the play in which Emmett attained a conspicuous place on the American stage, "Fritz, our German Cousin." In that play he made his first appearance in Buffalo, New York, and at once became a popular favorite. His success from that time till his death was continuous.

In speaking of his remarkable achievements, a few days ago, Mr. Hooley said, "From the meager salary of \$25 a week his popularity had grown until I have more than once paid him as high as \$7,000 a week for his share of the receipts." His place has not yet been filled on the stage of this country, nor does it seem likely that it will be for some time to come.

The portrait of Emmett with his grandchild, shown on opposite page, is a faithful reproduction in "Mosstype" half-tone by the Moss Engraving Company of New York from a photograph by Messrs. Stein & Rosch, of Chicago, and has never before been published. Owing to an unfortunate accident the negative was broken after the first print was taken, which gives to the picture the value of a rarity, which is enhanced by the artistic quality of the work of Messrs. Stein & Rosch and the fidelity of the reproduction.

A CLASSICAL STATE PAPER.

The author whose death America and Great Britain mourn, James Russell Lowell, was a many-sided man. People have become familiar with him as poet, essayist, editor, ambassador, but perhaps few have ever tasted his quality as a writer of despatches to Government. Here is an extract from one of those written by him from Madrid in July, 1878, to the Secretary of State in Washington:

"One of the devices of Foucarde which came within M. Silvelo's own knowledge when in another department of the Government is so ingenious and amusing as to be worth recounting. The Frenchman's object was to smuggle petroleum into Madrid without paying the *octroi* [gate duty]. To this end he established storehouses in the suburbs, and then, hiring all the leanest and least mammalian women that could be found, he made good all their physical defects with tin cases filled with petroleum, thus giving them what Dr. Johnson would have called the pectoral proportions of Juno. Doubtless he blasphemed the unwise parsimony of Nature in denying to women in general the multitudinous breasts displayed by certain Hindoo idols. For some time these seemingly milky mothers passed without question into the unsuspecting city and supplied thousands of households with that cheap enlightenment which cynics say is worse than none. Meanwhile M. Foucarde's pockets swelled in exact proportion to the Quaker breastworks of the improvised wet nurses. Could he only have been moderate! Could he only have bethought him in time of the *ne quid nimis*! But one fatal day he sent in a damsel whose contours aroused in one of the guardians at the city gates the same emotions as those of Maritornes in the bosom of the carrier. With the playful gallantry of a superior he tapped the object of his admiration, and it tinkled. He had 'struck oil' unawares. Love shook his wings and fled. Duty returned frowning, and M. Foucarde's perambulating wells suddenly went dry."

Well may Mr. Stead, in commenting upon this delicious bit of description, say that, if there were many such dispatch writers, Blue Books would be as popular as three-volume novels. Apart from the Rabelaisian character of the subject, and the oddity of Foucarde's device, the humorous gravity of the description, the aptness of the classical allusions, the succession of neat figures, combine to make delightful reading.—*Monetary Times*.

*Mr. Dalziel contemplates visiting America shortly, in order to introduce his twin-clamp to the trade.

THE INLAND PRINTER.



Stein & Rosch, Fotografers, Chicago.

JOSEPH K. EMMET ("FRITZ") AND GRANDCHILD.

Specimen of half-tone engraving (Mosstype) made direct from photograph, by Moss ENGRAVING COMPANY,
535 Pearl street, New York.

THE INLAND PRINTER.



No. 4. \$1.25.



No. 5. \$1.25.



No. 6. \$1.25.



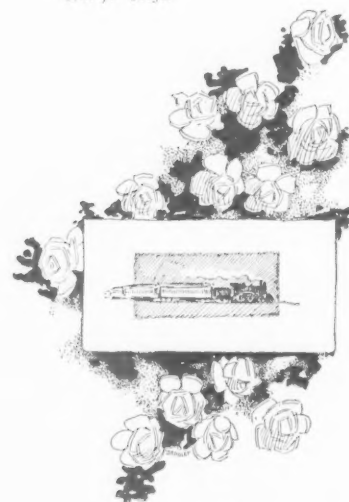
No. 7. \$1.50.



No. 8. \$1.25.



No. 9. \$1.25.



No. 10. \$1.25.



No. 11. \$1.50.

ORIGINAL PAGE ORNAMENTS.

Drawn especially for THE INLAND PRINTER by Will H. Bradley.
Electrotypes furnished at prices named above.

Marder, Luse & Co., Type Founders, Chicago.

BOSTON SCRIPT.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF
INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

9A, 25a,

18 Point Boston Script.

6.00

*Yourself and friends are cordially invited to attend the
Opening Exercises of the Northwestern Conservatory of Music, which will be
345 Held at the Auditorium 678
Friday Evening, September Twenty-fifth, at eight*

7A, 20a,

24 Point Boston Script.

8.00

*In the Selection of a Series of Script
Printers should choose one suitable for all kinds of work
None better than the Boston Script*

5A, 15a,

36 Point Boston Script.

10.00

*Adapted to all Requirements
Graceful Curves and Perfect Shading
\$1234567890*

4A, 10a,

48 Point Boston Script.

12.00

*Specimen of Writing
Gem City Business College
Fall term 1891*

Spaces and Quads with all Sizes.

60 Point Boston Script in Preparation.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., CHICAGO, MINNEAPOLIS and OMAHA.

\$2.60.

TWO-LINE NONPAREIL ORNAMENTED, NO. 1,091.

15 A

A TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF EVERY COUNTY, TOGETHER WITH THE
ANTIQUITIES OF THE SAME. FULL OF CURIOUS REMARKS.
RESULTS OF PERSONAL EXPERIENCE. 1891.



\$3.50.

TWO-LINE BOURGEOIS ORNAMENTED, NO. 1,091.

12 A

NUMISMATIC AND OTHER CRUMBS.
AN EXMOOR SCOLDING AND AN EXMOOR COURTSHIP.
ARTIC NAVIGATORS. 123456.

\$4.95.

TWO-LINE PICA ORNAMENTED, NO. 1,091.

10 A

ORGANISMS IN ORGANIC INFUSIONS.
ACHROMATIC TELESCOPES.
ISOMETRICAL PERSPECTIVE. \$827.

\$7.35.

TWO-LINE GREAT-PRIMER ORNAMENTED, NO. 1,091.

8 A

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.
OLD MORTALITY. 1891.

\$6.85.

FOUR-LINE PICA ORNAMENTED, NO. 1,091.

5 A

ELECTRO-MAGNETS.
DECEMBER. 148.

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 EXPERIMENTS TO MEASURE THE VELOCITY OF LIGHTNING.
 OBSERVATIONS OF COMETS.
 ON REAL AND IMAGINARY ROOTS OF ALGEBRAICAL
 NOTES. BAROMETER MANUAL. 123456.



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10 A

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8 A

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 THOUGHTS ON A PEBBLE. \$786.

#3.05.

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5 A

THE LIVES OF THE NOBLE GREEKS AND ROMANS
 A PILL TO PURGE STATE MELANCHOLY 1891.

MACKELLAR SERIES OF OLD STYLE.

6 POINT OLD STYLE, No. 9.

A YOUNGSTER five years old asked himself the question, "Shall I be as happy at twenty-one as I am now?" He was the son of Archibald and Harriet MacKellar, born in New York, August 12, 1812, and his name was Thomas. Nine years after, May, 1826, found Thomas in the printing office of the New York Spy. His education had been interrupted by his father's misfortunes; and Thomas left McGowan's Classical Academy the highest boy of his class in mathematical studies, and with a strong aversion to all poetry except Cowper's John Gilpin. During his first day in the Spy office he learned the cases and set four stickfuls of Brevier and laid a font of job type. He was so elated that he leaped over every stoop and cellar-door on his way home. The proprietor-editor worked beside Thomas, and often set up his editorials off-hand without writing them, and the lad in some measure imitated his master. The Spy lived about two years; and in 1828 the youngster entered the printing office of J. & J. Harper, in Cliff Street, where he was soon noted for the neatness and extreme accuracy of his work, and in his seventeenth year he was made proofreader. His father and mother both died a year after, and he became guardian to his younger

brothers and sisters. The boys in Harpers' composing-room had a sort of bulletin-board fastened to a post, whereon such of them as were literarily-inclined posted original pieces of prose or rhyme. Old Mr. Thomas, a well-known printer in the office, after reading one of young MacKellar's pieces, said, gruffly, "Well, Tom will come to something some day." John Harper, very sedate, was the financial man of the house; James, witty and fond of jesting, the press-room and business superintendent; while J. Wesley Harper, a combination of the two elder brothers, was foreman of the composing-room. Fletcher, the youngest, and who afterward became the chief man, did not at that time have any well-defined position, other than to make himself generally useful and to keep apprentices in order. Altogether, they formed an admirable combination. Whipping the apprentices was in vogue at that day, the press-boys being the only ones bad enough to deserve the cowhide. Once a boy undergoing castigation threw himself on his back on the floor and kicked a stove so vigorously that the long smokepipe tumbled to the floor, and the whipping ended. Another, a big fellow, was taken to an upper room for correc-

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MACKELLAR SERIES OF OLD STYLE.

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OUR LATEST DESIGN IN
OLD STYLE LETTER



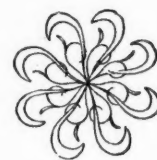
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COMBINING DURABILITY
WITH LEGIBILITY





A solidly, concentratedly constructed printing machine, in whose manufacture these three considerations enter in their order:

Primarily: DURABILITY.

Secondarily: FINISH.

Lastly: PRICE.

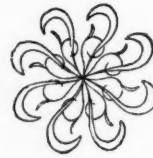
THE WHITLOCK PRESS

The foolish printer buys presses with exactly reverse considerations, and gets left. The wise printer buys a WHITLOCK, and gets a machine of

Unequaled Speed of Production,

Unrivalled Convenience of Operation,

Unmatched Durability.



THE WHITLOCK MACHINE CO.

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS:

BIRMINGHAM, CONN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 132 TIMES BLDG.

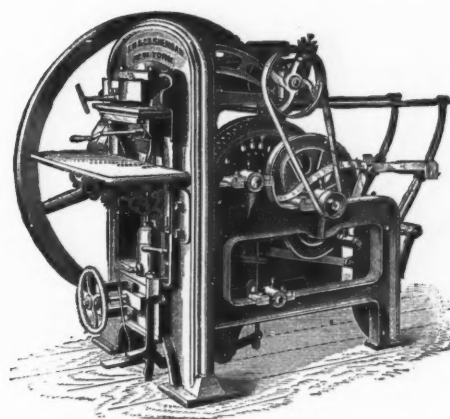
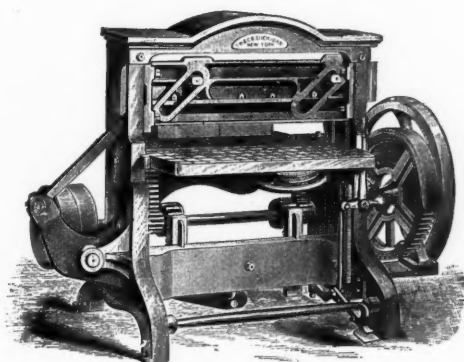
BOSTON OFFICE, 147 HIGH STREET.

Represented in Chicago by H. H. LATHAM, 304 Dearborn St.

Bookbinders' Machinery of Every Description.



SEND FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE.



"Sheridan's Auto," "The Sheridan," "Perfect Gem."

Smashing, Embossing and Inking Presses,

Roller and Job Backers, Shears, etc., etc.



Thompson Stitchers, Belmont Folding Machines.

"Champion" and "Defiance" Numbering Machines.

Bookbinders' Wire, Duplicate Parts, etc.



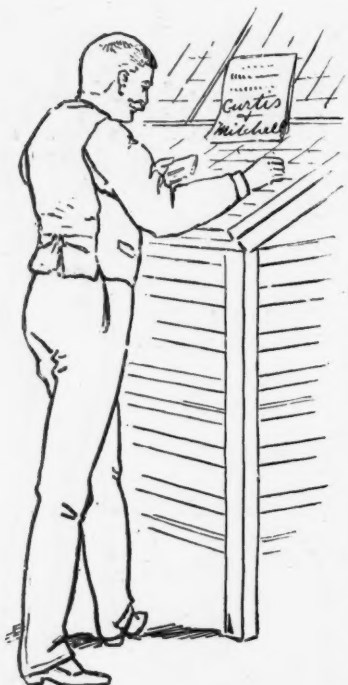
T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN

25 CENTRE ST. AND 2, 4 & 6 READE ST., NEW YORK.

413 DEARBORN ST. AND 136 PLYMOUTH PLACE, CHICAGO.

WORKS — CHAMPLAIN, N. Y.





THIS compositor, having reached the end of his copy, recognizes a familiar name. The office has lately received from this firm its selection of new type and material, which takes the place of the old sent in exchange. No useless type nor old material in this office. Clear faces of type intermingled with modern styles please his customers and keep him busy the year through. Maybe you have overlooked the fact that your office needs renovating. Weed out the old faces and worn-out type, brass rule, leads, etc., and send them to this house to be replaced with new and useful goods. Time saved is money earned. Send

for their catalogue, which shows a large and excellent variety of Type, Borders, etc., also Printing Presses, Paper Cutters, and Printing Material. Save time and expense, and put yourself in communication with, or send your orders to

CURTIS & MITCHELL,

15 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON, MASS.

BUFFALO PRINTING INK WORKS

MANUFACTURERS

Fine Colored and Black
Printing and Lithographic Inks.

Art Tones for Photo-Tone Cuts A SPECIALTY.

Fine and Medium Grades of Colors
and Blacks for
Job and Letterpress Work.

All Grades of Cut, Book, Job and
News Ink.

**BUFFALO PRINTING INK WORKS,
10-20 BRACE STREET,
BUFFALO, N. Y.**

Duplicates Guaranteed.

Send for Specimen Book.

The Reason Why!

THE accompanying advertisement, taken from a recent number of *The Creamery Journal*, published at Waterloo, Iowa, by Fred. L. Kimball, tells, in words too strong to be denied, of the incalculable benefit to be derived from a careful study of *THE INLAND PRINTER* each month.

Does This Strike You?

HAVE you been struggling along for years trying to get out a trade paper that would pay? Do you not know that if you would take *THE INLAND PRINTER*—read it, study it and *learn*—that success would crown your efforts? Let everyone in your establishment, from the proprietor down to the “devil,” subscribe for “the leading trade journal of the world in the printing industry,” and we will venture to say that inside of six months the character of work produced will so much improve that you will be surprised. Surprised not only at how much better your productions are, but also at the bloom your trade will have.

TO BUTTERMAKERS.

Printers often ask how we keep the *JOURNAL* up to such a high standard of typographic excellence. The answer is, after simmering it all down, that we take *The Inland Printer* (a magazine for printers). The proprietor takes it, the foreman takes it, all the compositors take it, the pressman (you'll admit that he's an artist, too) couldn't well do without it.

Nowadays the tradesman or merchant who doesn't take his trade journal is like the driver of a hansom cab—he isn't in it.—(Ex.)

All up-to-the-times buttermakers take *THE CREAMERY JOURNAL*. It is a constant reminder to your employer that you are a conscientious workman in search of self improvement.

A commission man recently wrote us that he had “just sold a nice shipment of *CREAMERY JOURNAL* goods for one and one-half cents above the market.” He meant by that, of course, that the butter was made by a progressive buttermaker who reads the *JOURNAL*. The workman is known by his chips—and by the periodicals he takes.

A postoffice order, express order, postal note or draft will do, if you haven't a one dollar bill at hand.

ONE DOLLAR will keep *THE INLAND PRINTER* on your desk Six Months.

TWO DOLLARS will cause it to be seen there for One Year.

THREE DOLLARS pays for a Year's Subscription and our magnificent United States Map.

Try it six months or a year. You cannot afford to be without it. Volume IX begins with the October number.

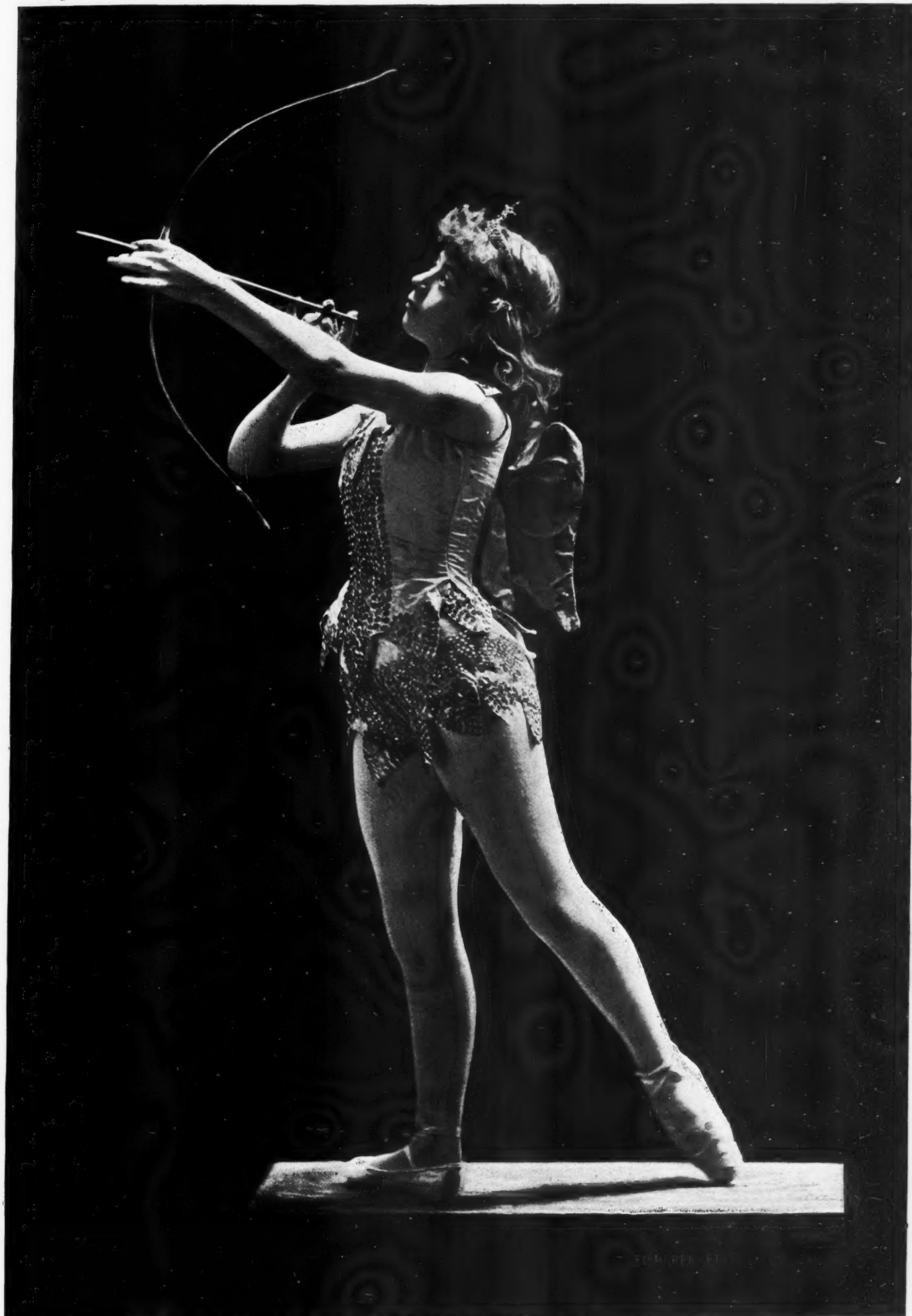
NOW IS THE TIME TO
SUBSCRIBE.



The Inland Printer Co.

Publishers,

183 Monroe Street, Chicago.



EDITH CHASKA.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, direct from photograph, by BLONGREN BROTHERS & Co.,
175 Monroe Street, Chicago. (See the other side of this sheet).

INCORPORATED - MARCH 1890.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 1875.

O. N. BLOMGREN,
PRES.
C. G. BLOMGREN,
V. PRES.
JOHN SODERBERG,
TREAS.
JOS. H. BARNETT,
SECTY.

**BLOMGREN
BROS & CO.**

175 MONROE ST.
CHICAGO.

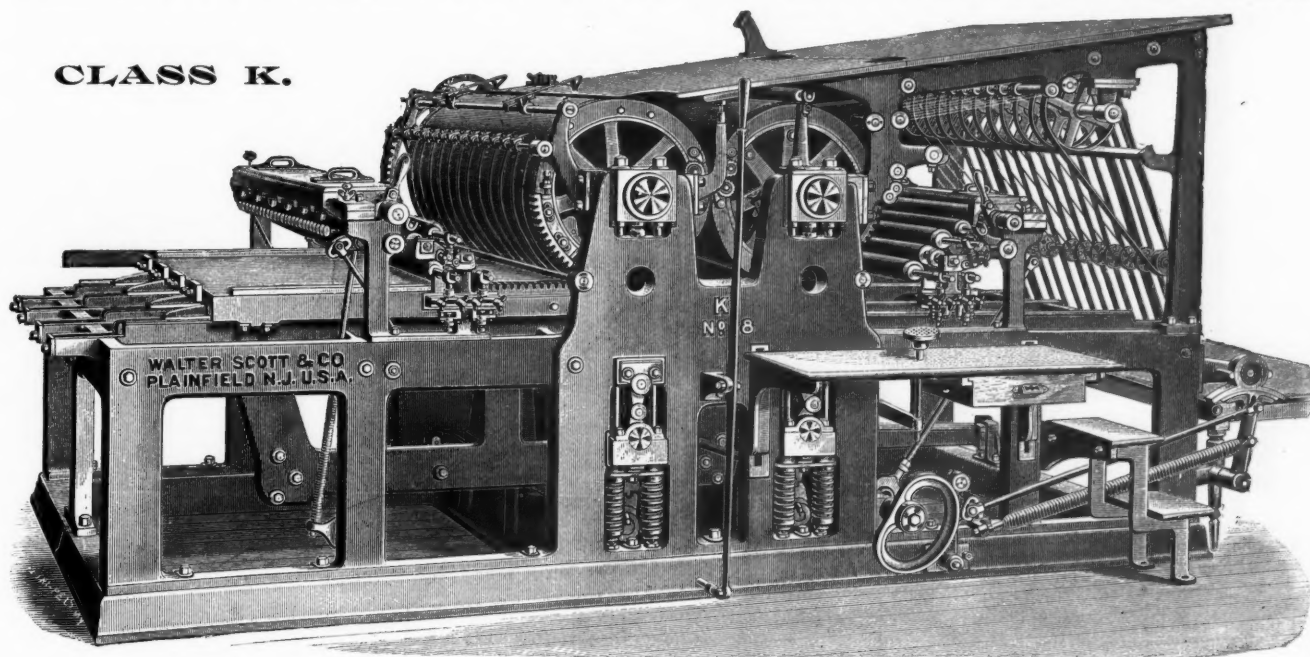
Electrotypes.
Stereotypes.

PHOTO
ZINC
WOOD ENGRAVERS.

An ornate, vintage-style advertisement for Blomgren Bros & Co. The central illustration depicts a woman in a long, light-colored dress and a wide-brimmed hat, standing in a field with trees in the background. The entire advertisement is framed by decorative scrollwork and banners. At the top, a banner reads "INCORPORATED - MARCH 1890." and another on the left reads "ESTABLISHED JUNE 1875." To the right of the central image, a box lists the company's officers: O. N. Blomgren (President), C. G. Blomgren (Vice President), John Soderberg (Treasurer), and Jos. H. Barnett (Secretary). The company name "BLOMGREN BROS & CO." is prominently displayed in a large, stylized font. Below this, the address "175 MONROE ST. CHICAGO." is given. The bottom right corner lists the company's services: "Electrotypes," "Stereotypes," "PHOTO ZINC WOOD ENGRAVERS."

THE SCOTT FLAT BED PERFECTING PRINTING MACHINE

CLASS K.



THE cut represents our Two-Cylinder, Two-Revolution, Flat Bed Perfecting Machine, with two form rollers. It is constructed similar to our two-revolution press, but having two impression cylinders and two sets of inking devices—one for each form. The bed is supported by steel rollers, rolling on four tracks shod with steel and well braced underneath each impression cylinder.

The bed movement is new, *dispensing with the universal joint* so long in use, giving a uniform motion, insuring perfect register. Air pistons are used to assist in reversing the bed.

The impression cylinders are each driven directly and independently of each other, avoiding the uneven movement which takes place when one cylinder is raised and the other lowered when geared together.

Adjustable register racks are provided for each cylinder, which mesh in register with racks on the bed.

Either or both impression cylinders can be tripped by the feeder or to ink up the forms. Automatic means are provided for preventing "offset." Very fine printing can be done without inconvenience from that cause.

When the front end of the feed board is raised both of the impression cylinders are accessible for purpose of make-ready. The sheets are delivered to the fly over a cylinder without being pressed by tapes. The fly can be easily removed from its rock shaft. The forms can be put on the bed at both ends. The register is perfect at all speeds. The machine will do as much work with one feeding as two two-revolution presses.

No.	Size of bed inside bearers.	Matter covered by two rollers.	Form rollers $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter.	Weight boxed, about	Bed Plate, length and width.	Length over all.	Width over all.	Height over all.	Speed up to	Horse Power.
6	33 × 47	28½ × 42	2	10½ tons.	11 ft. × 5 ft. 6 in.	15 ft.	9 ft. 4 in.	5 ft. 7 in.	1,800	2¾
7	37 × 51	32 × 47	2	12½ tons.	11 ft. 8 in. × 5 ft. 11 in.	16 ft.	9 ft. 8 in.	6 ft. 1 in.	1,650	3
8	41 × 55	36 × 51	2	13½ tons.	13 ft. 2 in. × 6 ft. 3 in.	18 ft. 4 in.	10 ft.	6 ft. 7 in.	1,500	3½
9	45 × 60	40 × 56	2	15½ tons.	14 ft. 3 in. × 6 ft. 10 in.	19 ft. 10 in.	10 ft. 8 in.	7 ft.	1,350	4

SEND FOR PRICES.

The prices include counter, sheet cutter, counter shaft and hangers, driving pulleys, two cone pulleys—one of them in halves; two sets of roller stocks, wrenches, boxing and shipping. Unless otherwise ordered, counter shaft, etc., will be furnished for main shaft 1 15-16 inches in diameter, running 150 revolutions per minute.

☛ We make this machine with roll feed, also with four form rollers.

WALTER SCOTT & CO.

New York Office, Times Building.

PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

MANUFACTURERS OF

TWO-REVOLUTION, STOP-CYLINDER, SINGLE CYLINDER, LITHOGRAPHIC AND ROLL-FEED PERFECTING PRINTING MACHINES, PAPER FOLDERS, STEREOTYPE AND ELECTROTYPE MACHINERY, ETC.

Plainfield is forty minutes' ride on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Depot foot of Liberty Street, New York.

The INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE FIRMS ENUMERATED IN THIS DIRECTORY ARE RELIABLE, AND ARE COMMENDED TO THE NOTICE OF ALL CONSUMERS OF PRINTERS' WARES AND MATERIALS.

Insertions in this Directory are charged \$6.00 per year for two lines, and for more than two lines \$2.00 per line additional.

BINDERS' MACHINERY.

Donnell (E. P.) Mfg. Co., 327 and 329 Dearborn street, Chicago. Bookbinders' machinery.

James, Geo. C., & Co., manufacturers and dealers, 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Latham, H. H., 304 Dearborn street, 47-49 Fourth avenue, Chicago, manufacturer of all kinds of bookbinders' machinery. Can supply complete outfits out of stock promptly.

Montague & Fuller, 28 Reade street, New York. Stitching and folding machines, etc.

BOOKBINDERS' SUPPLIES.

American Strawboard Co., 152 and 153 Michigan avenue, Chicago. Bookbinders' supplies.

BRONZE POWDERS.

Fuchs & Lang, 29 Warren street, New York; 273 Dearborn street, Chicago.

CARDS AND CARDBOARD.

Collins (A. M.) Manufacturing Co., No. 527 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Trier, S. & Son, 190 William street, New York. Cardboard and photo stock.

CARDS—SOCIETY ADDRESS.

Smith, Milton H., publisher, 95 Andrews street, Rochester, N. Y. Embossing to order.

CYLINDER PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co., The, New London, Conn.; New York office, 9 and 10 Tribune Building; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general western agents, Chicago.

Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 325 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Cranston, J. H., Norwich, Conn., manufacturer of The Cranston patent improved steam-power printing presses, all sizes.

Duplex Printing Press Co. The Cox duplex, web and country presses, Battle Creek, Mich.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Fairhaven cylinder press, two sizes.

CYLINDER PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Goss Printing Press Co., 335-351 Rebecca st., near cor. Ashland ave. and Sixteenth st., Chicago.

Hoe, R. & Co., New York. Mfrs. printing presses, electrotype machinery and printing materials.

Potter, C., Jr., & Co., New York. Cylinder, lithographic and web presses. Branch office, 362 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Scott, Walter, & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also paper folders, combined with printing machines, or separately; paper dampening machines, stereotype machinery, etc.

ELECTROTYPERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTROTYPE MACHINERY.

The Lovejoy Company, 444 and 446 Pearl street, New York.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago. Electrotypers, photo and wood engravers.

Campbell & Co., 59 and 61 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Drach, Chas. A., Electrotype Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets (Globe-Democrat Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and stereotypers.

Jurgens, C., & Bro., 148 to 154 Monroe street, Chicago. Also photo-zinc and wax engravers.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

ELECTROTYPE MACHINERY.

Ostrander, J. W., manufacturer of electrotype machinery, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

ENGRAVERS.

Benedict, Geo. H., & Co., electrotypers, zinc etchers, relief plate engravers, photo. wax and wood processes. 177 Clark street, Chicago.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Belmont Machine Works, 3737 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Brown Folding Machine Co., Erie, Pa. Write for circulars and information.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Chambers Brothers Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Paper folding machinery.

Kendall Folder.—Address Charles E. Bennett, Manager, care Blakely Printing Co., 184 Monroe street, Chicago.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

Ault & Wiborg Co., The, Cincinnati, New York and Chicago.

Bonnell, J. H., & Co. (Limited), 419 Dearborn street, Chicago; Chas. M. Moore, manager. New York office, Tribune Building.

Buffalo Printing Ink Works, Office and Factory, 10 to 20 Brace street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Makers of "Owl Brand" fine black and colored inks.

Johnson, Chas. Eneu, & Co., 509 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Branches: 529 Commercial street, San Francisco; 45 and 47 Rose street, New York; 99 Harrison street, Chicago.

Levey, Fred'k H., & Co., 59 Beekman street, New York. Specialty, brilliant wood-cut inks. Chicago agents, Illinois Typefoundry Co.

Mather's Sons, Geo., 60 John street, New York. Book and fine cut and colored inks.

Morrill, Geo. H., & Co., 146 Congress street, Boston; 17 to 27 Vandewater street, New York; 304 Dearborn st., Chicago. E. J. Shattuck & Co., 520 Commercial street, San Francisco, Cal.

Queen City Printing Ink Co., The, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Denver.

Robinson, C. E., & Bro., 710 Sansom st., Philadelphia; 27 Beekman st., New York; 66 Sharp st., Baltimore; 198 Clark st., Chicago.

Thalmann, B., St. Louis Printing Ink Works, 2115 to 2121 Singleton street. Office, 210 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

The Ullman & Philpott Mfg. Co. Office and works, 89 to 95 Merwin st., Cleveland Ohio, U. S. A.

JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Golding Jobber (4 sizes) and Pearl presses (3 sizes).

Liberty Machine Works, The, 54 Frankfort street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the new style Noiseless Liberty press.

Prouty, Geo. W., & Co., 620 Atlantic avenue, Boston, Mass. Perfected Prouty Press.

Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York.

LABOR-SAVING SLUGS AND METAL FURNITURE.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., manufacturers, 303 and 305 Dearborn street. Works, 2529 to 2547 Leo street, Chicago.

JULIUS HEINEMANN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Improved Iron Case Stands

AGENTS FOR
KEYSTONE TYPEFOUNDY,
PHILADELPHIA.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

CAST AND WROUGHT IRON

CHASES

Brass Rules, Heads, Slugs

AND Metal Furniture.

52 MADISON STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY—Continued.

MACHINE KNIVES.

White, L. & I. J., Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturers of paper-cutting knives.

MAILING MACHINES.

Dick's Mailer—With Dick's Mailer, in 10 hours, each of six experts, unaided, fits for the mail-bags, 20,000 *Inter-Oceans*; 3 a second have been stamped. Undying list "Rights" are one cent for every address in weekly average; a mailer \$10.25. No agents. Get your send-off by writing, Rev. Robert Dick Estate, Buffalo, N. Y.

MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVING.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

NEWSPAPER FILES AND RACKS.



ATWATER'S Newspaper File is the favorite for Reading Rooms, Hotels, Libraries, Offices, &c. Lightest, Neatest, Cheapest. Sample postpaid 25c. Circulars free. J. H. Atwater, Providence, R. I.

PAPER CUTTERS.

Carver, C. R., N. E. cor. Third and Canal streets, Philadelphia.

Latham, H. H., 306 Dearborn street, 47-49 Fourth avenue, Chicago, manufacturer Rival Patent Anti-friction Roller Paper Cutter and Rival Lever Cutter.

Mayall, L. A., 731 Shoemaker street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ostrander, J. W., agent for Dooley paper cutter, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

Paragon Cutting Machines, Edward L. Miller, manufacturer, 328 Vine street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street. Works, 2529 to 2547 Leo st., Chicago.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York.

PAPER DEALERS—COMMISSION.

Taylor, Geo. H., & Co., 207 and 209 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manila, etc., and specialties.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

Butler (J. W.) Paper Co., 183 to 187 Monroe street, Chicago.

Calumet Paper Co., 262 to 268 Fifth ave., Chicago. Headquarters for Whiting Paper Co's manufactures.

Chicago Paper Co., 120-122 Franklin st., Chicago.

Elliot, A. G., & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth st., Philadelphia. Paper of every description.

Elliott, F. P., & Co., 208 and 210 Randolph street, Chicago.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

Illinois Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago. Book, cover, manila, rope manila papers, etc.

Southworth Company, manufacturers of writing and ledger papers, Bankers' Linen, Vellum Bond, Mittineague, Mass.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago, electrotypers, photo and wood engravers.

Boston Engraving Co., 227 Tremont st., Boston, Mass. The largest designing and engraving establishment in New England. Half-tones a specialty.

Crosscup & West Engraving Co., The, 911 Filbert street, Philadelphia. Engraving of a high order.

Display Advt. Co., 26 Church street, New York. Unique and artistically designed cuts.

Electro-Light Engraving Co., 157 and 159 William street, New York. The pioneer zinc-etching company in America. Line and half-tone engraving of the highest character and in shortest possible time. Correspondence solicited.

Moss Engraving Co., 535 Pearl street, New York. Most complete engraving establishment in the world. Fine presswork a specialty.

Ringler, F. A., & Co., photo electrotypers, 21-23 Barclay street to 26-28 Park Place, New York.

Sanders Engraving Co., 400 and 402 N. Third street, St. Louis, Mo. Photo-engravers for all printing purposes.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' AND ELECTROTYPERS' MACHINERY.

Royle, John, & Sons, Essex and Straight streets, Paterson, N. J. Routing machines, routing cutters, saw tables, shoot planes, etc.

PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 50 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street. Works, 2529 to 2547 Leo street, Chicago.

PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

Dodson's Printers' Supply Depot, Atlanta, Ga. Largest stock in the South. Lowest prices.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Largest assortment type, tools, presses, etc., in United States. Everything required by printers.

Hallock, H. P., & Co., Atlantic-Pacific Typefoundry, Omaha, Neb. Cylinder and platen presses, paper cutters, engines, boilers, type and printers' supplies.

Hamilton Mfg. Co., 327 and 329 Dearborn street, Chicago. Mfrs. of cases, stands, cabinets, and all printers' wood goods. Factory, Two Rivers, Wis.

PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

Latham, H. H., 306 Dearborn street, Chicago, dealer in all kinds of material and appliances for printers.

Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago Type Foundry, 139 and 141 Monroe st., Chicago, Ills. Branches at Minneapolis, Minn., and Omaha, Neb. All kinds of printers' machinery and materials.

Metz, John, 112 and 116 Fulton st., New York. Specialty, brass rule, leads, furniture and printing presses.

Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc. Dealers in metal type, inks, etc. Gen'l agents Eckerson web press.

Rosen, P. Aug. Co. (incorporated), 320 and 322 South Clinton st., Chicago. Mfrs. of cabinets, cases, galleys, etc. Also bookbinders' press boards.

Rowell, Robert, Third avenue and Market street, Louisville, Ky. Outfits furnished complete.

Simons, S., & Co., 13-19 N. Elizabeth street, Chicago. Make cabinets, cases, galleys, and everything of wood used in a printing office. Make engravers' wood.

Stephens' Printers' Warehouse. Presses, cutters, type, cases, inks, etc., 174 Fort Hill Square, Boston.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Wells, Heber, 8 Spruce street, near Nassau, Cottrell Building, New York.

Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS AND ROLLER COMPOSITION.

Andrew van Bibber & Co., Sixth and Vine streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Bingham Brothers Company, 49-51 Rose street, New York. Also padding glues.

Bendernagel & Co., 521 Minor st., Philadelphia, Pa. Special attention to country orders.

Bingham & Runge, 74 Frankfort street, Cleveland, Ohio. Printers' rollers and composition.

Bingham's Son, Samuel, 22 and 24 Fourth avenue, Chicago. The *Standard* and the *Durable*.

Buffington & Garbrock, 202 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Price list and terms on application.

Godfrey & Co., printers' rollers, 325 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

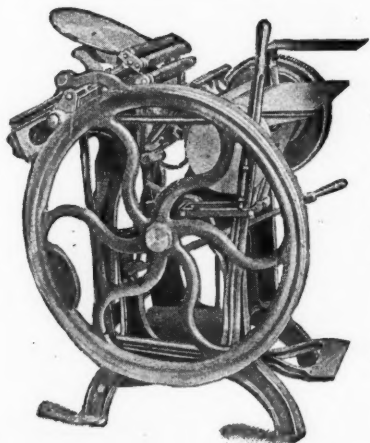
Osgood, J. H. & Co., 100 Milk street, Boston. The best patent and old style composition.

Stahlbrodt, Ed. A., 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y. Rollers and roller composition.

Wahl, F., & Co., printers' rollers and printing inks, 59 Oneida street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Wild & Stevens, 148 Congress street, Boston, Mass. Improved Standard and Anglo-American compositions.

(See next page.)



THE BEST OLD-STYLE GORDON JOB PRESS MADE. LATEST AND MOST USEFUL IMPROVEMENTS.

Guaranteed to be unsurpassed in material, workmanship and finish.

Guaranteed to be the lightest running, most substantial and thoroughly well built Old Style Gordon Press in the market. A new press, made from new patterns, with new throw-off, new method for turning the ink-plate, and new solid braces in place of the brace rods commonly used. The throw-off is self-locking, simple in construction, and very easily operated. A slight jar of the lever handle unlocks it.

7 x 11 inside chase, with throw-off, price \$150.00; weight boxed, 1,000 lbs.	
8 x 12 " " " " " "	165.00 " " 1,200
10 x 15 " " " " " "	250.00 " " 1,700
11 x 17 " " " " " "	300.00 " " 2,000

Steam Fixtures, - - - - - \$15.00

Fountain for either size press, - \$20.00

Overhead Fixtures, Three-Speed Solid Cone Pulley, \$15.00

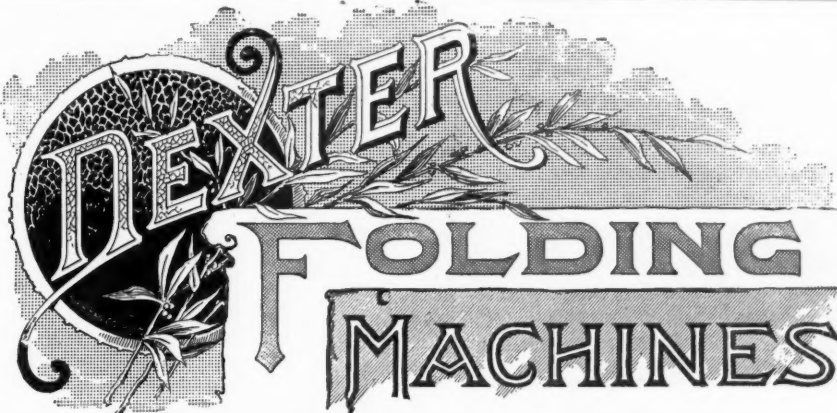
THE CLEVELAND-GORDON PRESS CO.,

71-73 Ontario Street, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

For
Fine Bookwork,
Periodicals,
Pamphlets and
Newspapers.

Pasting,
Covering or
Inserting
Machines.

Write for Descriptive
Circular.



DEXTER FOLDER CO., Fulton, N. Y.

Our Book Folders
are the most
perfect ever
constructed,
being built under
the supervision
of Mr. William
Mendham, who
has had twenty-
seven years
experience in
building
Book Folders.

Regan Electro Vapor Engine

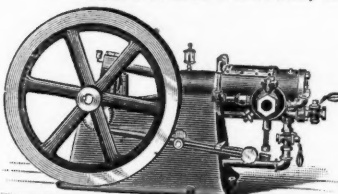
GAS OR GASOLINE FOR FUEL.

NO FIRE! NO BOILER! ❖ ❖ ❖

❖ ❖ ❖ NO DIRT! NO DANGER!

Operated by an Electric Spark from Small Battery.

You Turn the Switch, Engine does the rest.



Guaranteed not to cost over two
cents an hour per horse-power to
run. Adapted for running Cutters,
Presses, and any light machinery.
Sizes, from 1/2 to 10 H. P.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

THOMAS KANE & CO.

137 AND 139 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

The Racine Automatic Engine

WITH OIL BURNING BOILER.

PERFECTION AT LAST!

Do you want an Absolutely Automatic Outfit?

++ BUY OF US ++

Engines and Boilers, 6 H.P. and
under, Mounted on One Base.
8, 10 and 15 H.P. Outfits, Engine
and Boiler on Separate Base.

We also make our Safety Boiler with
combination fire-box, so that coal or
coke can be used for fuel, together with
oil. Engines and Boilers always crated
to save freight charges for our custom-
ers. For prices address

RACINE HARDWARE MFG. CO.,

Racine, Wis.

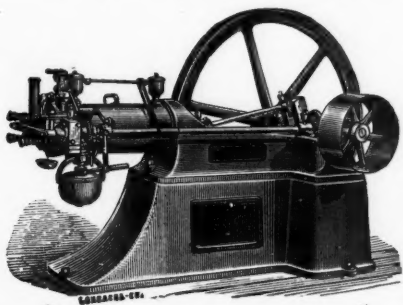


Otto Gas Engine Works,

SCHLEICHER, SCHUMM & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

Branch Office—151 Monroe Street, Chicago.

OVER 28,000 IN USE



Our OTTO GAS ENGINES are fast superseding all other power
in printing establishments. They have no boiler, and
are clean, safe, economical and reliable.

SIZES: 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50 HORSEPOWER.

Guaranteed to consume 25 to 75
Per Cent LESS GAS than

ANY

OTHER GAS ENGINE.
DOING THE SAME WORK.

ESTABLISHED 1869.
St. Louis Printing Ink Works.
B. THALMANN,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL GRADES OF

PRINTING
AND
LITHOGRAPHIC



INKS

VARNISHES AND PLATE OILS.

Works—2115 to 2121 Singleton St., Office—210 Olive Street,
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THE ROSBACK
IMPROVED
PERFORATOR

Has many points of
superiority
over other Machines.

Send for new Descriptive
Circular and Price List.

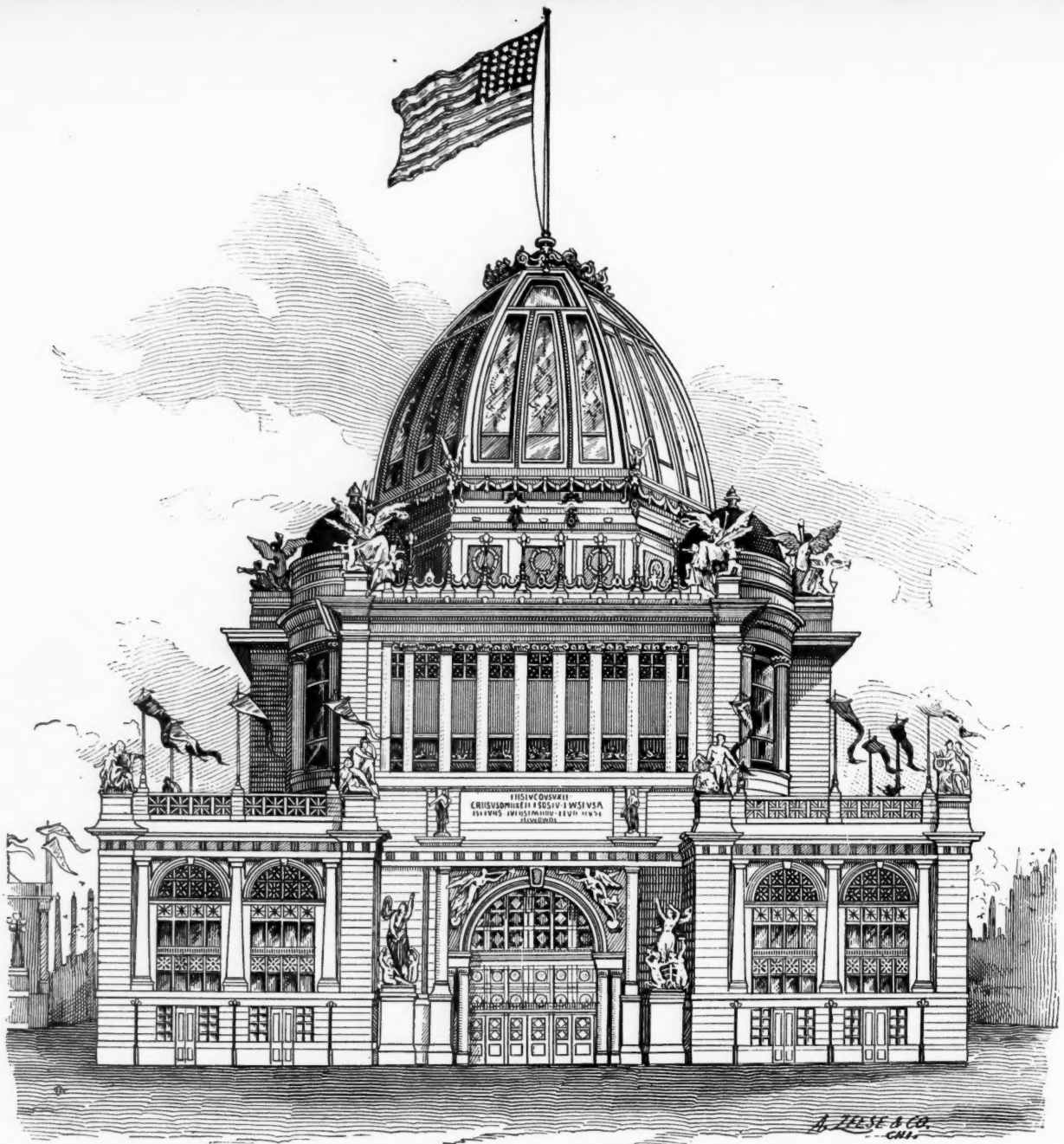
F.P. ROSBACK,

MANUFACTURER,

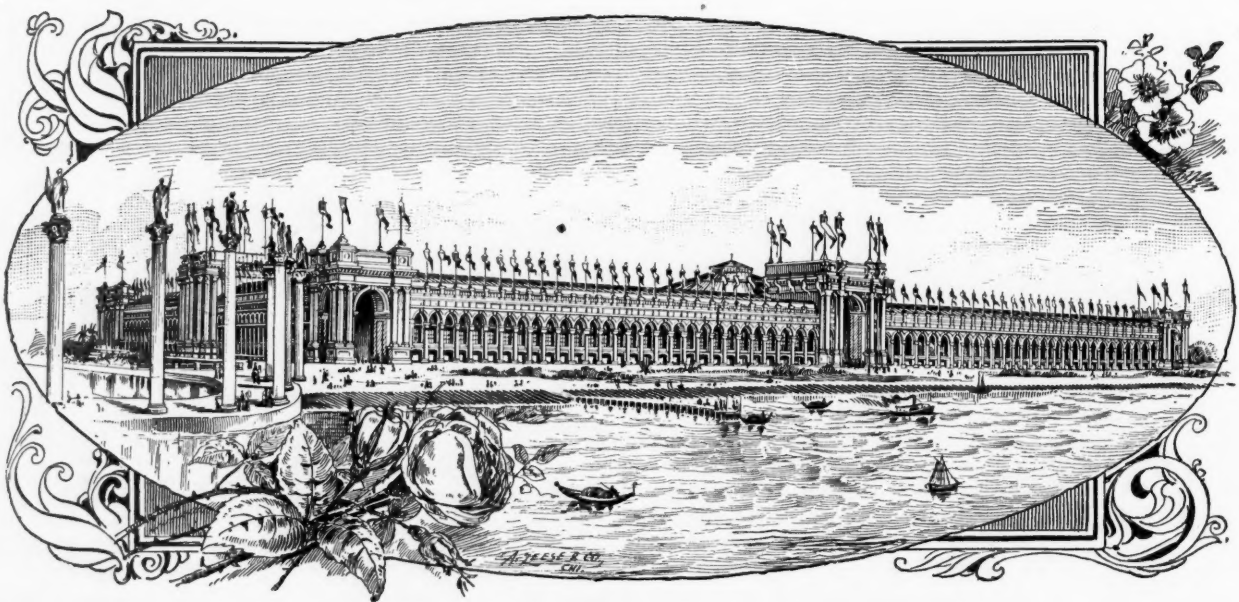
Successor to ROSBACK & REED,

37, 39, 41 South Canal St.,

CHICAGO, ILL.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.



MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

From electrotypes by A. ZEESE & Co., 341-351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

As the work upon the grounds and buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition progresses, and as the interest in affairs in connection with this display, which will be by far the grandest ever seen in any part of the world, becomes greater, it has been deemed advisable to offer to the readers of this journal a few news items each month relating to this great undertaking and to the buildings now being erected, endeavoring to present more particularly those matters pertaining to printing and the graphic arts and kindred industries.

In inaugurating this plan, we show two of the buildings now in course of construction at the Exposition grounds, with a short description of each.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

This building is the gem of all the architectural jewels of the Exposition. Constructed of material to last but two years, it will cost \$650,000. Although it covers a space but 250 feet square, yet it is one of the noblest achievements of modern architecture. It will occupy the most commanding position on the Exposition grounds. The building consists of four pavilions, 84 feet square, one at each of the four angles of the square of the plan, and connected by a great central dome, 120 feet in diameter and 260 feet high. In the center of each façade is a recess, 93 feet wide, within which is a grand entrance to the building. The first story is in the Doric order, of heavy proportions. The second story, with its lofty colonnade, is in the Ionic order. Externally, the design is divided into three principal stages. The first stage consists of the four pavilions, corresponding in height with the buildings grouped about, which are 65 feet high. The second stage is of the same height, and is a continuation of the central rotunda, which is 175 feet square. The third stage is the base of the great dome, 40 feet high and octagonal in form, and the dome itself rising in graceful lines, richly ornamented with heavily molded ribs and sculptured panels, and having a large glass skylight. The interior effects will be even more gorgeous than the exterior, resplendent with carvings, sculptures and immense paintings.

MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

This magnificent structure, designed by Mr. George P. Post, of New York city, is much the largest building in the Exposition in extent and area. It is 800 feet wide and 1,700 feet long. The southerly end of the building faces on the great court directly opposite the Agricultural hall, and on the north end faces the Government building; on the west side faces the Electricity building, and on the east Lake Michigan. In form it is rectangular, with an exhibition hall extending about a great interior court. This exhibition hall receives light from both sides and from the top, and each section is composed of a great central arch 100 feet wide, open to the roof, and 80 feet high, with galleries 50 feet wide on either side. Directly in the center is the great dome, which has a clear open space of 260 feet in diameter, with a surrounding gallery 50 feet wide in addition. The roof of this dome is supported by great arched trusses of iron, and is 175 feet high from the floor to the apex of the roof. The galleries are approached upon the main floor by 30 great staircases, the flights of which are 12 feet wide each. There are four great entrances, one in the center of each façade. These are designed in the manner of triumphal arches, the central archway of each being 40 feet wide and 80 feet high. Surmounting these portals is the great attic story, ornamented with immense sculptured eagles, 18 feet high, and on each side above the side arches are great panels with inscriptions, and the spandrels are filled with sculptured figures in bas-relief. At each corner of the main building are pavilions forming great arched entrances, which are designed in harmony with the great portals. The interiors of these pavilions are richly decorated with sculpture and mural paintings. The long façades of the great hall surrounding the building are composed of a series of arches, filled with immense glass windows. The lower portion of these arches, up to the level of the gallery floor, and 25 feet in depth, is open to the outside, thus forming a covered loggia, which

forms an open promenade for the public, and will provide a very interesting feature, particularly on the east side where it faces the lake. It is intended to locate here a number of cafés, where the great crowds can loiter at their ease and enjoy the breezes and cool shadows of the afternoon. The spandrels of these arches are decorated with great shields, which contain the coats of arms of the states of the Union. In the great open courts of this building, north and south of the great dome, are to be placed annexes, which can be used for the music hall and for the shoe and leather exhibit. Each of these annexes cover about 100,000 square feet in area, and taken in conjunction with the great area of the dome, in the center, will form an unrivaled suite of great halls. In the department allotted to glass work, each manufacturer will have an opportunity to display his work in a separate window. All the sculpture work is being done by Bitter & Moretti, of New York, and the architectural modeling is being done by Ellin & Kitson.

EXPOSITION NOTES.

Quaritch, the noted London bookdealer, intends to send to the Exposition an autograph letter of Christopher Columbus, for which he paid \$5,000.

Wisconsin's building at the Exposition will be 80 by 90 feet, three stories high, and of the Queen Anne style of architecture. Its cost is estimated at \$29,600.

Mr. Sell, the London advertising agent, has applied for space to exhibit specimens of all of the leading newspapers of the world which have been printed during the last two centuries.

Miss Blanche Nevin, one of the woman sculptors who is competing for furnishing the designs for the woman's building, is famous in her profession. Miss Nevin's most successful work was the "Fighting Parson," for which she is said to have received \$10,000.

A splendid exhibit from Australia seems assured. Minerals, education, forestry and especially wool are to be represented. Wool growers and wool brokers, to the number of fifty, met recently in Sydney, New South Wales, and took steps to make at the Exposition a very extensive collective exhibit of wools. New South Wales has selected its commission to the World's Fair.

William Ordway Patridge, the great sculptor, has asked for space in the Art Palace for his statue of Shakespeare, which he is now making for Lincoln Park. His statue of Alexander Hamilton, which he is making for the city of Boston, will also be shown. Mr. Patridge is vice-president of the American Artists' Association in Paris. He gives assurances that the association is heartily interested in the Exposition.

The Winters Art Lithographing Company has just issued a portfolio of the Exposition that has received the unqualified praise of all Exposition officials. The portfolio is beautifully illustrated in nine colors by Charles Graham, whose work for eastern publications has given him front rank in his profession. The portfolio contains sixteen sketches of the World's Fair buildings and grounds, and is being sent all over the world. It has been pronounced by experts to be the finest lithographic work ever done in the West.

Delegates representing the paper trade of many of the leading cities of the country assembled in Boston November 18, 1891, as guests of the Boston Paper Trade Club, for the purpose of discussing the details of the proposed paper exhibit at the world's fair. It was announced that a stock company had been formed with a capital of \$100,000, and that in order that the project should not be turned into a money-making scheme every American paper-maker or American manufacturer of paper-making machinery has been invited to take stock.

The Chicago Paper Trade Club, which includes the prominent manufacturers and dealers in paper in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, has decided to make the best exhibit of paper manufacturing and its machinery and appliances ever held under one roof. The display will show the actual manufacture of paper in all grades from wood pulp to the highly finished book, and the exhibit will be conducted every day during the time of the Exposition. The finished product is to be run through a perfecting press and printed and sold as a souvenir.

THE CHICAGO HERALD'S PRINTERS' RECEPTION.

SOME time previous to Thursday, November 12, 1891, many printers of Chicago and other cities were gratified by receiving through the mail the following invitation:

The Chicago *Herald* chapel cordially requests your presence at the initial inspection of its new home, Thursday, November 12, 1891, three to six P.M. Officers of *Herald* chapel—M. A. Bond, chairman; J. O. Brixey, treasurer; J. H. Berger, secretary. Committee on invitations—W. T. Lumsden, A. J. Ulrich, William Cruikshank, J. M. Rice, J. T. McCullough.

And greater still was their admiration to read on the fourth page of the invitation this announcement for their special benefit:

A prize of \$50 is offered by the publisher of the Chicago *Herald* for the best descriptive article, not exceeding 1,500 words, on the new composing-room and its accessories. The competition is limited to members of typographical unions, and closes December 1.

Needless to say that at the appointed hour there was an assembly of typos in the spacious and beautiful counting-room of the



FRANK H. EHLEN.
Foreman of composing room.

Herald that almost made one think the International Typographical Union was in session, and to aid in that belief there were the blue-badged representatives of the chapel receiving their guests, their faces beaming with pride and hospitality.

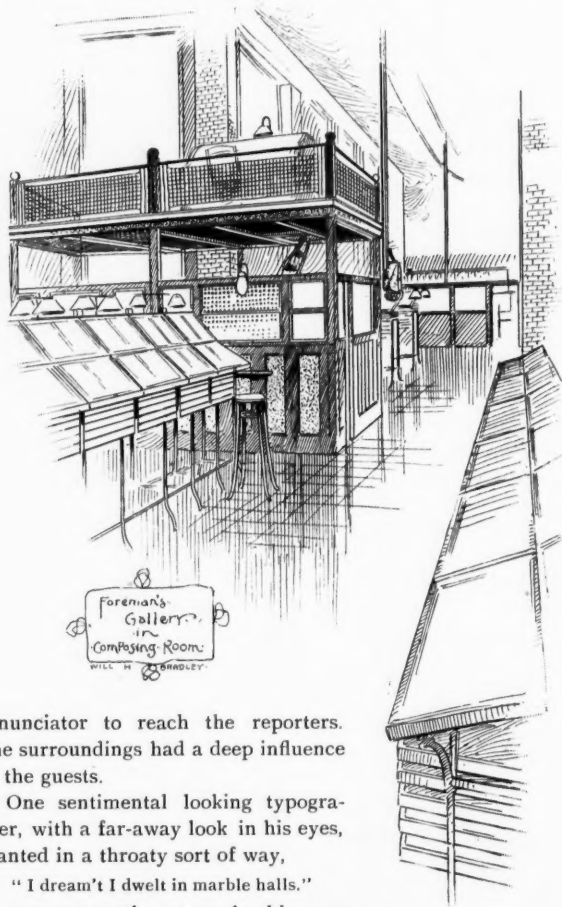
This was the preliminary or initial reception to numerous others that followed after the *Herald* force had taken possession of their new home.

A most complete programme had been prepared, and the guests swarmed over

the building in groups, and in each group could be seen a man, with a blue ribbon on the left lapel of his coat, whose gestures were animated and whose language was fluent, so much so indeed that the guests quickly caught the infection of enthusiasm and took to instructing others who had come later. Up the marble-lined staircase they swarmed, with exclamations of approval on all sides. "What do you think of *this*?" "What do I think of it—!" and the sentence is left unfinished—more eloquent than words.

The officers of the chapel were taking care of groups of printers, and the committee on invitations had their hands full as the corri-

dors became rapidly crowded. The elevators were running, but the hosts wanted their guests to examine every floor of the building. On the second floor some of them peeped into the ladies' toilet chamber, where they stopped a moment to adjust their neckties by the long pier glass. Then they climbed higher, cast a glance into the elegant barber shop, strolled into the publisher's private office, admiring the mural and oaken decorations everywhere. The guides displayed a wonderful knowledge when they took their guests into the editorial rooms. They knew where everybody was going to sit, and explained how the city editor would work the



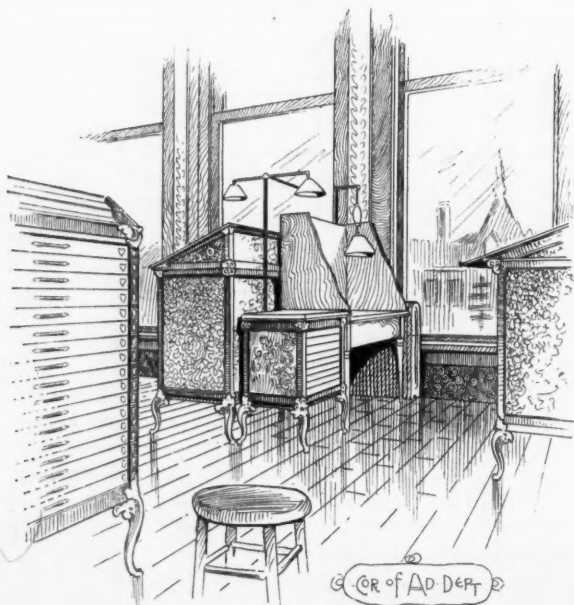
annunciator to reach the reporters. The surroundings had a deep influence on the guests.

One sentimental looking typographer, with a far-away look in his eyes, chanted in a throaty sort of way,

"I dream't I dwelt in marble halls."

He was promptly sat on by his comrades, though indeed he was excusable under the circumstances. Every room in the building was inspected until the composing room was reached, and here was found a realization of ideal perfection that hushed all comment, the only voice heard was that of a corpulent compositor with weak legs who, laying his hand on one of the neatly and strongly made stools which were placed at each frame, whispered in an awed tone "*stools!*" and glared round in an undecided way as if both sight and touch had deceived him. Then the examination began, and the boys prowled around trying to keep from walking stealthily on their tip-toes, for the orchestra was playing "*The Bogie Man*." The complete fittings, the improvements in machinery, the bright, comfortable room, the walls of white enameled bricks that no stain can adhere to, made every man wish he held a position on the *Herald*.

The room was complete in every sense excepting the absence of a working appearance. In one corner there was ample room for 180 compositors. The head-letter cases were of steel, with space beneath for the form trucks. The stands for the type-setting cases attracted admiration from everybody. They are Frank Ehlen's special pride. Instead of the old supports which extended to the floor, the steel framework is cut out, thus giving more room. If necessary two men can work easily at one stand, and a unique arrangement has been made to provide each with copy without disturbing others. From the copy-room below the foreman's platform there is a series of electric buttons. In front of these



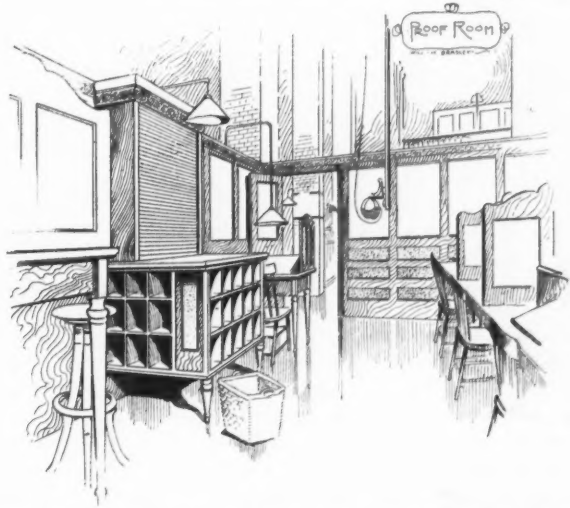
buttons is the slate pierced with holes in which the pegs, each corresponding to the number of a man's slug, are placed. When a man is out of copy he slips his peg in the first vacant hole and the slug number is shown above the electric buttons. Just as soon as a "take" is ready the operator looks up at the first peg, touches a button and the key in the annunciator over a certain case twists round with a buzz. No shouting for copy. The compositor just sets the key right, walks up for his "take" and begins to set it up. From the business office the "ads" are sent up through pneumatic tubes and then shot along an aerial railway to the "ad" department.

The guests wandered through the stereotype and engraving departments, admiring everything. E. Haerr showed the visitors the bath-room, with hot and cold showers, which had been built for his stereotypers, and H. B. Humphrey exhibited an ideal engraving department with improvements ingenious beyond belief. In the lunchroom the Herald Company has placed a library of 120 volumes at the disposal of the men. In the proofroom is another library containing standard books of reference. One convenience in particular was hailed with delight. Perched on a huge shelf are a number of closets for clothes. In the afternoon, when a man is waiting for work, he can hang up his coat and hat, step into the reading-room above and spend a pleasant hour with the books.

Through, around and among the crowd elbowed white-attired waiters with cigars and lemonade, while up in the lunchroom refreshments were served to all comers. After the lunch speeches were called for, and from the foreman's platform Albert H. Brown (the president of the union), A. B. Adair, C. G. Stivers, Ben Hanford and W. S. Timblin addressed the assembly. After the last speaker named had closed his remarks, a rattling

cheer broke forth, and when, for the company, Mr. James W. Scott expressed his thanks for the hearty appreciation, the enthusiasm was tremendous.

Frank Ehlen was also cheered, for one of the speakers told of the time the foreman had spent in the arrangement of the composing room, and then, amid hand-shaking and congratulations, the



gathering slowly departed, some of the guests taking a few final notes for the competition write-up in a manner that showed they meant business.

Letters of acknowledgment of the invitation and regret for absence were received from Mr. Ferguson, secretary of the New York Typographical Union; William J. Kelly, editor *American Art Printer*, of New York; Robert Y. Ogg, of Detroit, delegate to the Federation of Trades, member of the Michigan legislature, and ex-delegate to the International Union convention; Frank Moore, foreman of the *Pioneer Press* composing room, of St. Paul, Minnesota; Ira Somers, president of Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, and H. T. Wood, the financial secretary and treasurer of the Haverhill Union; Fred W. Stearns, financial secretary of Milwaukee Typographical Union; E. S. Ralph, of Springfield, Ohio; D. W. Streat, Bloomington, Illinois; Frank Sherwood, president Austin (Texas) Typographical Union, and others.

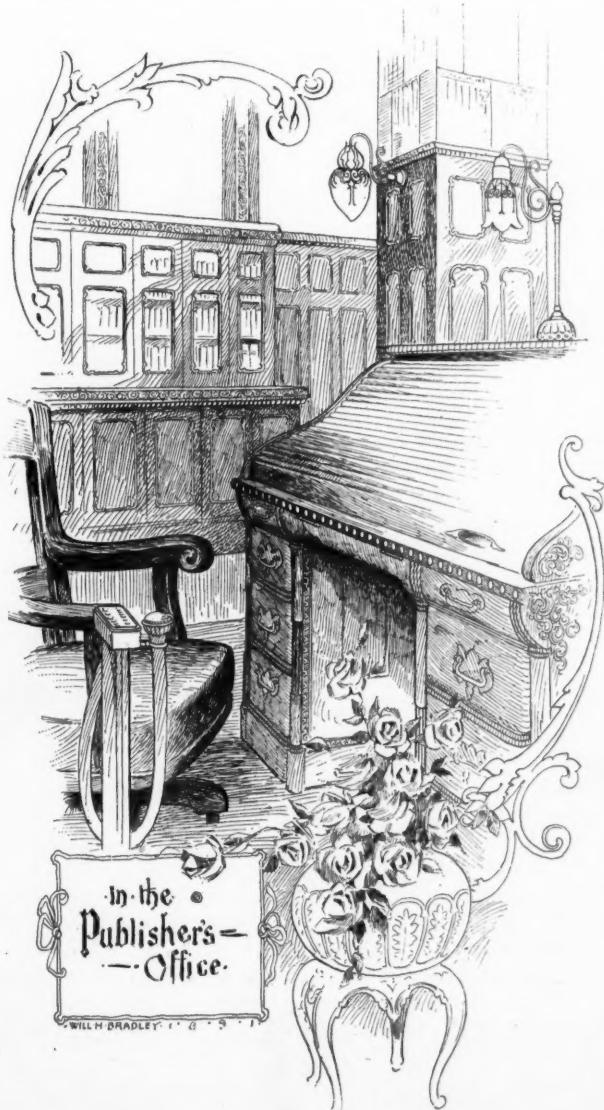
PUBLISHING CUTS OF COINS.

The secretary of the treasury has issued a circular letter in regard to the newspaper publication of cuts of United States coins, etc., in which he says:

"During the past week there has appeared in the newspapers in different parts of the country cuts of the new designs for coins recently approved by the government. In some of the papers articles have been published to the effect that to publish the cuts was in violation of existing laws, while in other papers it was claimed there was no law that such a reproduction on paper conflicted with.

"Therefore I deem it advisable, for the benefit of the general public, to state that while the publishing of such cuts has always been considered and was harmless heretofore, there is now a law on the statute books, which was approved February 10, 1891, and which is known as 'Public Act No. 71,' that forbids the making or publishing of anything in resemblance to any of the coins of the United States or of foreign governments, not even the inscription thereon."

MISS HATTIE HORNER, of Whitewater, Kansas, is making an enviable national reputation as an author and poet. She is working on a Kansas edition of *American Poets* for the *Magazine of Poetry*, printed quarterly, in New York City. She is also compiling the Kansas chapter of a book on the "Women of America," which is printed in Boston, and in which Mrs. Cady Stanton is interested.



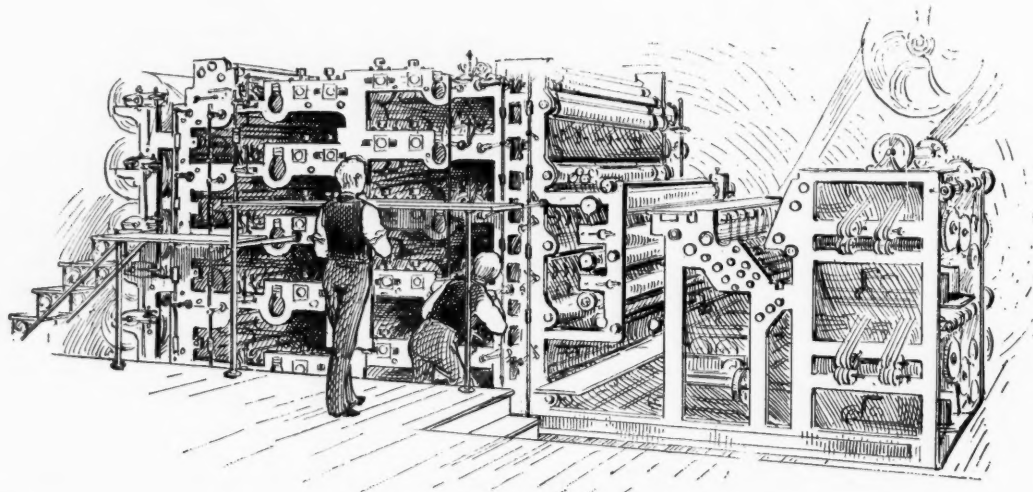
JOHN J. CLAUSE NEWSPAPER AND PAMPHLET WEB PRESS.

The wonderfully increasing demand for monthly and weekly advertising pamphlets, magazines and all printed matter has led to a demand for a press which can turn out completed copies of any number of pages in a much shorter time than publishers have been able to produce with the press facilities heretofore offered.

Most all press builders have been busy for several years trying to produce a mechanism which could fill this want. While the results have been very creditable, nearly all builders have lost sight of the fact that good printing cannot be done at a high rate of speed; neither can a large sheet containing a number of pages be passed through a folding mechanism repeatedly, in bringing it down to size, without smearing the freshly printed sheets.

All builders adopted the rotary system in their designs, which means that both type and impression surfaces are of the cylindrical construction. Doing this they meet with the great obstacle of curving electro-plates to suit the given diameter of the printing surface of their press without injuring the face and yet produce an even true surface, previously pronounced an impossibility.

The accompanying cut shows a picture of the John J. Clause Newspaper and Pamphlet Web Press, a Chicago production,



which is said to overcome all difficulties mentioned, as it produces 60,000 twenty-page copies, folded, pasted and trimmed in ten hours run ready for the mailer.

This, like all web perfecting presses will appear to the reader somewhat complex at first sight, yet, when closely examined, we will find five presses of identical construction placed on top of each other, all driven through the same train of gearing. Each press has its own roll of paper, in width equal to two pages of the pamphlet to be produced. A set of cylinders for the inside and another for the outside of web are contained in each section. Each press has its two fountains, etc.—in fact, each section is a complete press in itself, producing two copies of the four pages needed to make up the pamphlet at a single revolution. In the production of a twenty-page paper all five presses are mounted with full width rolls; for a sixteen-pager four presses are only used, one press, being disconnected, remaining idle; or in case of eighteen pages, one of the five presses is mounted with a half width or one page wide roll, while the other four presses will print full width rolls or two page wide; in short, copies of 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, and so on up to forty pages, can be produced at every revolution. Each press having two fountains, it will be seen that the color can be set to suit each individual page; different colors of ink can be used, or tinted paper on the different presses will enable this machine to produce a pamphlet in

appearance resembling a covered pamphlet. Furthermore, the same roll of paper can be passed through all five sets of printing cylinders and receive an impression containing only part of page in the first press, the second impression will then give the balance of page on a different color if desired. In this process several molds will have to be taken from same form. The parts to be printed in a certain color are left in the wax of each mold while all the rest is cut out by filling in with wax. The shells are then finished and placed in the different cylinders. Thus five different colors can be given to any one page; of course the product will be reduced in proportion to the number of colors used. Experiments in this line have demonstrated that the registering can be done to a nicety, as the web is held continually between the cylinders until it issues from the last press completed.

Any further information that may be desired can be obtained by writing to John J. Clause, 114-116 North Market street, Chicago, Illinois.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. P., San Francisco, California. (1) Can you give me a remedy for the fountain springing on the press? (2) Has any pressman found a way to keep electricity from the pressroom? *Answer.*—(1) Read the article on page 103 of the November INLAND PRINTER, entitled "Setting of Fountains on Cylinder

Presses." (2) There has been no remedy found to suit all conditions. A dry, equable temperature in the pressroom is required, and that is next to impossible to maintain.

PRESSMAN. What is the best method of printing wood border so the joints will not show? *Answer.*—If the border is new and the form is properly locked there should be no trouble. If the type is worn, make the joinings as perfect as possible in the lockup, and try filling the joints or cracks with beeswax.

G. P. D., San Francisco, California. Which is the best way to print half-tones and fine woodcuts; by overlay or underlay? *Answer.*—Both methods are required. The underlay is for the purpose of leveling up the cut or plate, and the overlay to bring out the gradations of light and shadow, according to the subject.

A. E. D., Independence, Oregon. What would be the cost in Chicago to print a constitution and by-laws specified as follows: Number of copies, 275; paper, 60 pound S. S. & C. book, 25 by 38; cover, 20 by 25, 65 pound granite; composition, brevier; size of printed page, 16 by 29 picas; number of pages inside cover, 42. Nothing but outside title appears on cover. Binding, ordinary paper-cover style. Size of book trimmed, 4½ by 6. A man at Salem, this state, does the job for \$24. I don't know how he could set the type for that sum. *Answer.*—Composition, \$27.95; paper, \$1; cover, 40 cents; presswork, \$7.50; binding, 75 cents;

total, \$37.60. The "man in Salem," we predict, will have a visit from the sheriff in a short time if he holds to his prices.

P. M., Niagara Falls, New York. (1) Would you consider stereotypes desirable where the runs vary from twelve thousand to three hundred thousand impressions. (2) About how many fair impressions ought to be obtained from a good stereotype? (3) The composition is principally of rules, and both type and rules are worn; the stock used is news; would you advise hard or soft packing? *Answer.*—(1) Ordinarily, no. (2) It depends on the pressman largely. (3) A hard packing should be tried. A soft packing will quickly render the material useless.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES RECEIVED.

THE first and second numbers of the *Lithographer*, with which has been incorporated the *Printing Times and Lithographer* of London, England, are interesting from cover to cover, and artistic in design and typography.

The Exposition Graphic is issued in four separate editions, in the English, German, French and Spanish languages. It may be obtained at any news stand, or of the publishers, The Graphic Company, Chicago. 50 cents a copy.

"SATAN IN SOCIETY" is the title of a book just issued by F. T. Neely, Chicago and New York; paper, 50 cents; cloth, \$1.25. Cardinal Gibbons says of the author, "With a pen exquisitely delicate he lays bare this gigantic social evil, and with a knowledge born of vast experience suggests its remedy."

THE December *Forum* contains an article by Governor William E. Russell on the significance of the democratic victory in Massachusetts and its bearings on next year's campaign. The same number contains an article on "Degradation by Pensions—The Protest of Loyal Volunteers," by Lieut. Allen R. Foote, founder of the Society of Loyal Volunteers.

"REMARKS BY BILL NYE" is a book of over five hundred pages, one hundred and fifty illustrations, and contains many of the author's best writings. The publisher has aimed to make it the largest and most profusely illustrated book of Bill Nye's witticisms published, and has evidently succeeded. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, \$1. F. T. Neely, publisher; Chicago and New York.

AMONG the more ambitious poems that have appeared of late years the epic entitled "Hassan," by John Ritchie, in the October *Illustrated World's Fair*, commands the highest admiration. The rough vigor and strength of the lines, with the wealth of Oriental imagery—the Arab nature so admirably portrayed, have a thrilling intensity; while the beauty and boldness of the delineation of the sacrifice, the exalted feeling chording with the highest ideals of humanity, cause an expectation and desire of further favors from the same source.

A PICTURE to every third page or so of November *Book News* (Philadelphia) gives a foretaste of what may be expected for the coming holidays. Mr. Dole, in his letter from Boston, tells of a number of the Christmas books, and this is supplemented by the announcements of publishers in the advertising pages. The price list of current books, which *Book News* always describes so well, covers over twenty pages. All this for 5 cents. The author portrait of E. W. Howe will interest all readers of his "Story of a Country Town." The biographical sketch by Miss Garside is a well written and extremely readable article, prepared expressly for this number of *Book News*.

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS OF JOURNALISM. By Franc B. Wilkie. F. J. Schulte & Co., publishers, Chicago.

There is perhaps no occupation that gains so much of the attention of all classes as that of journalism, and anything treating of the vicissitudes attending newspaperdom is sure of a most cordial welcome. When a book, therefore, written by a veteran of such vast experience as Mr. Wilkie, and containing a resumé of the most important events covering a period of thirty-five years, with personal anecdotes and descriptions of the most prominent

men of the times—when such a book is submitted to the public, there can be no question of its success, particularly when presented so well printed and handsomely bound as the volume submitted by Messrs. Schulte. We shall keep the book as a reference as well as for its deeply interesting matter.

EMMETT BONLORE. By Opie Read. Price 50 cents. F. J. Schulte & Co., publishers, 298 Dearborn street, Chicago.

A most interesting work. The trials of a printer editor are outlined in the author's best style. The high principle of the hero of the story, his enterprise and push, will cause a sympathy in readers in these pushing times. We predict a large sale for the book.

ALL AROUND THE YEAR, 1892. Entirely new design in colors, by J. Pauline Sunter. Printed on heavy cardboard, gilt edges, with chain, tassels and ring. Size 4¼ by 5½ inches. Boxed. Price 50 cents. Lee & Shepard, publishers, Boston, Massachusetts.

This most charming calendar is composed of heavy, gilt-edged cards, tastily tied with white silk cord, and a delicate, silvered chain attached, by which they may be hung on the wall or elsewhere, and are so arranged on rings that they may be turned over as each month shall be needed for reference. As fresh in design—even outshining its brilliant host of predecessors, which have been sent out each year to the calendar-loving world—as it is fresh in the fair whiteness and the soft delicacy of its workmanship. Each card contains not only the calendar but a design both charming and appropriate, and an equally timely sentiment.

THE PENTATEUCH OF PRINTING, WITH A CHAPTER ON JUDGES. By William Blades. With a memoir of the author and list of his works by Talbot B. Reed. 59 illustrations. Crown quarto, gilt top, \$4.50; half roxburgh, gilt top, \$5.50. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Here is a book that should be in the hands of all who take an interest in the art of printing. Mr. Blades' purpose does not seem to have been to prepare a handbook for printers only, but rather a treatise, as Mr. Reed tells us in his memoir, which should give "to book lovers, not professionally conversant with printing, a clear and simple account of the origin and development of the art by which books are produced." The title is not so fanciful as might at first sight appear. "There is a self-evident analogy between the Genesis of the World and the Genesis of Printing," says Mr. Blades. Exodus typifies the spread of typography, "while the laws promulgated in Leviticus have a plain parallel in idea with the laws and observances necessary to be followed in making a book." Numbers is not "directly suggestive of the many great names which figure upon the Printer's Roll of Honour; but Deuteronomy at once suggests, by its very signification, the second birth and reinforcement of the vital conditions of printing introduced by the steam machine." Of Mr. Blades' fitness for the task set himself it seems hardly necessary to speak in a technical journal devoted to the arts pertaining to printing. His published writings on kindred subjects are well known to all students of the art.

From Mr. Talbot Baynes Reed's sympathetic memoir, prefixed to the present work, we learn that William Blades was born at Clapham, England, on December 5, 1824. After a brief educational career at the Clapham Grammar School, young Blades, at the age of sixteen years, entered the printing office of his father, Joseph Blades. Not until he had become a master in his craft, however, did he turn his attention to the study of the antiquities of printing. In 1858 he wrote an introductory note for a reprint of Caxton's edition of "The Governayle of Health." He was already gathering materials for his great work, the "Life of Caxton," the first volume of which made its appearance in 1861 and the second in 1863. This work, Mr. Reed tells us, "marked a new epoch in bibliography, and disposed finally of the lax methods of the old school."

Meanwhile, his business was prospering. The distractions of literary work and of his indulgence in the fascinating pursuit of bibliomania were not allowed to interfere with the careful attention demanded in the building up and maintenance of a large trade connection. His interest in the methods and practice of the old press never hindered him from keeping pace with all the improvements of the new. He was first to adopt new and improved

methods, and was looked up to as an authority on the practice of the art and craft of today, no less than on that of four centuries ago.

In 1881 he published his "Enemies of Books," a literary effort in a lighter vein than any he had hitherto adopted. This delightful little book passed through several editions and introduced him to many new readers. A copy of the first edition is now a great rarity.

The "Pentateuch" was left quite complete at the death of Mr. Blades on April 28, 1890, and in preparing it for the press in its present form Mr. Reed has refrained from anything like "editing" on a large scale. In a few cases only was additional matter necessary to the clear meaning of the narrative.

We have not sufficient time or space for a lengthy review in this number of THE INLAND PRINTER, but we propose for a subsequent issue a more extended notice of the book with special reference to the development of the art from the beginning. Suffice it to say, therefore, that the six short chapters of Mr. Blades' book are intended to be "a popular summary of a very large and interesting subject," and they only profess to deal with its most important aspects both on its historical and practical side.

That John Gutenberg, born at Mentz in 1399, was the first to make use of movable type, and that his first work was the so-called "Mazarin Bible" in Latin, begun in 1450 and completed in 1455, there seems to have been little doubt in the mind of Mr. Blades. And that Koenig was indebted to Nicholson for his success in perfecting the cylindrical printing machine Mr. Blades also adduces most convincing evidence.

It is seldom that it falls to the lot of a craftsman to acquire such a terse and direct style of writing as that possessed by Mr. Blades. He never indulges in invective when dealing with an opponent, but by a humorous sally or the graceful turn of a paragraph he exposes the weak side of his antagonist in a manner not less persuasive than elegant. It remains to say that the "Pentateuch," which is printed by Blades, East & Blades, is profusely illustrated, and the American edition bears the imprint of Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. The presswork is good, that of the illustrations and fac similes, especially, being excellent. A full index completes the volume.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

W. E. SYMS, of the Syms & Dudley Paper Company, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, accompanied by George Nightingale, the paper-stock dealer, are on an extended western trip.

THE Hampden Glazed Paper Company, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, have added to their plant a one-story coloring room, 65 by 40 feet, to meet the requirements of their business.

THE Commercial Club, of Watertown, South Dakota, have decided to build a paper mill there, and in a few minutes after the decision was reached over \$40,000 of the \$50,000 necessary was subscribed.

THE paper tree of the South Seas is a species of the mulberry. Its inner bark is so delicate that a soft and pleasant feeling cloth is made from it which the natives use in making their "best suits." It is also used in the manufacture of a very fine grade of paper.

THE Kimberly & Clark Company, with mills at Neenah, Appleton and Kimberly, Wisconsin, with a daily capacity of 140 tons of print and book papers, will add to their plant early next year. The proposed mill, which will soon be ready, will produce fine loft-dried flat papers.

CRANE BROTHERS, of Westfield, Massachusetts, have made arrangements for the extension to their mill of the spur track of the Consolidated Railroad, now running to the Foster machine shops, and their enterprise is certain to bring material advantages to that part of the town.

ARCHIE TEVIS, late with I. N. Megargee & Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has quit the paper business to embark in the manufacture and sale of printing ink. He has associated himself with his brother under the firm name of A. Tevis & Co. The new firm is located on Sansom street, above Seventh, where it is expected they will control considerable trade in their line.

PERSONAL.

We acknowledge calls from the following gentlemen during the past month: S. Gorman, *Daily Leader*, Davenport, Iowa; Henry Johnson, president Johnson Peerless Works, New York City; Park Yengling, with Buffalo Printing Ink Works, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Bronson, president Cleveland Gordon Press Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. G. Weeks, Delavan, Wis.; Harry F. Dorwin, business manager, and Lewis H. Miner, managing editor, of the *State Journal*, Springfield, Ill.; William A. Gibson, of the Gibson Engraving Company, Denver, Colo.; A. C. Owens, manager, Lamoureux & Co., typefounders, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; C. K. Mathis, of Smith, Mathis & Co., printers, Dubuque, Iowa; John R. Decker, proprietor *Republican*, Columbus, Wis.; W. R. Bryan, of Clark W. Bryan & Co., publishers, Springfield, Mass.; Charles D. Traphagen, of State Journal Company, Lincoln, Neb.; William H. Hyslop, general manager "Westward Ho" Publishing Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

CHICAGO NOTES.

MR. EDWARD BUEHL, formerly proprietor of *Buch's Illustrated Weekly*, of Memphis, Tennessee, is now connected with the Chicago branch of Golding & Co., in Plymouth place.

THE Calumet Paper Company, 262-268 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Illinois, have issued a sample book of fancy stationery that is most complete in all the elegant novelties of the day, as well as those of a more staple nature.

CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 16, at its regular monthly meeting November 29, voted unanimously to send \$1,000 to the assistance of the Pittsburgh brethren on strike, as well as in favor of the 10 cents per week assessment, a vote upon which was called for by the International Union.

In justice to the makers of the St. John Typobar, reference to whose machine was made in our November number, we wish to state that the slugs cast by the Typobar and run in that issue should have been stereotyped or electrotyped instead of being put in the form to print from. As the metal used to cast the type bars is not as hard as regular type metal, it can readily be understood that it is not proper to use the same to print from. The blurred and worn condition of the specimen of work produced by the Typobar, as shown in the November issue, is, therefore, not due to the fault of the machine. We cheerfully make this unsolicited explanation.

CARDS were received on Thanksgiving Day announcing that Mark L. Crawford, the Superintendent of the Bridewell, had been married to Miss Annie C. Willoughby at Lowell, Massachusetts. A short time ago Mr. Crawford left the institution which he superintends for a brief vacation. Only his intimate friends knew he was on his way to eat his Thanksgiving dinner in New England and to marry Miss Willoughby. November 26 the nuptials were celebrated and a good old-fashioned Thanksgiving dinner was a feature of the occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford will enjoy a brief honeymoon and will be at home after December 10 at the House of Correction, Chicago.

THE Papyrus Club, whose list of charter members is now complete, have secured quarters in the Auditorium building, where they will do considerable entertaining this coming winter. The following are the officers of the club: president, Moses P. Handy; first vice-president, G. P. Engelhard; second vice-president, Stanley Waterloo; third vice-president, Mary E. Burt; corresponding secretary, Charles H. Sergel; recording secretary, Austyn Granville; financial secretary, Charles H. Kerr; librarian, R. H. Vickers. The club, which is composed of literary workers and writers for papers and magazines, gave its first reception November 5, 1891, which was in compliment to the president, Moses P. Handy. The rooms were well filled, and among the women present were many known throughout the land in literary circles. A business meeting was held and standing committees appointed on entertainment, literary information,

literary promotion, library and finance, with considerable other business of minor importance.

CHICAGO has some big things, but one of the biggest in its particular line which we have seen is the blank book recently manufactured for the Dr. Peter Farney & Sons Company, of this city, manufacturers of proprietary medicines, by the E. J. Decker Company, 178 Monroe street, makers of blanks of every variety. It contains 500 leaves, 31 by 41 inches, and between each leaf a stub is inserted, making really 1,000 pages in the book, which, when closed, measures 36 by 42 inches by 6 inches thick. The weight of this overfed volume is 228 pounds, the covers alone weighing 50 pounds, which are arranged so as to be locked by a handsome fixture of nickel-plated chains and padlocks, making it a veritable "sealed book" if necessary. The owners require this book for the preservation of the numerous original prescriptions handled by them.

THE Arkell Weekly Company, publishers of the *Judge* and *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, have established a western agency at room 309, New Herald Building, Chicago, and have placed E. B. Fletcher in charge as manager. Mr. Fletcher is widely known to the profession throughout the United States. For several years he was secretary, and last year president, of the Illinois Press Association. Since the organization of the National Editorial Association, in 1885, he has been a member of the executive committee of that association, and in 1888-89 was the corresponding secretary, and in 1890 second vice-president. This change necessitated the sale of the *Herald*, daily and weekly, of Morris, Illinois, which had been under the supervision of Mr. Fletcher for the past seventeen years. The paper passed into the hands of E. L. Sockitt, of Springfield, Illinois, on October 1, last.

THE following preamble and resolutions were passed without a dissenting voice at the regular monthly meeting of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, on Sunday, November 29:

WHEREAS, The Chicago Herald Company, through its publisher, Mr. James W. Scott, has paid Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, the high compliment of giving our individual members the first opportunity of inspecting its palace of art; and

WHEREAS, In the erection and furnishing of such magnificent workrooms for its employes, and particularly the extreme consideration shown for their welfare in every respect, it has set an example that cannot fail to aid in the object for which we are striving; and

WHEREAS, The same consideration and liberality as shown by said company, if generally observed, would bring mankind into closer union and avoid the frequent troubles caused by blind and foolish avarice, and by trivial misunderstandings; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the earnest and sincere thanks of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, be tendered to the Chicago Herald Company, and especially to its publisher, Mr. James W. Scott, for their kind invitation and excellent example; and be it further

Resolved, That we congratulate said company upon having such an able, generous and enterprising publisher as Mr. James W. Scott, whose deeds have the genuine stamp that mere words could never possess; and be it further

Resolved, That the thanks of this union be also tendered to the *Herald* chapel and other employes of the company for the willing and open-handed manner in which they seconded the invitation of the company.

It was also decided by motion that the foregoing resolutions should be engrossed, appropriately framed, and presented to the Chicago Herald Company.

PRESS ASSOCIATION NOTES.

KANSAS has a Woman's Press Association, composed of lady newspaper writers. It has elected a delegate and an alternate to the National Editorial convention in 1892.

In pursuance to a call issued by a committee chosen from the various women's press clubs of the country the first annual convention of the National Federation of Women's Press Clubs was held November 11, at the *Woman's Journal* parlors, Boston, Massachusetts. Committee Chairman Mrs. Belva Lockwood, of Washington, presided. Miss Mary Allen West, editor of the *Union Signal*, as a member of the committee, Mrs. Fanny H. Rastall, of Chicago, Mrs. Clara B. Colby, of Washington, Mrs. Mary E. McPherson, of Washington, and Misses Belle Grant

Armstrong and Helen M. Winslow, of the New England Association, were the delegates present.

A PRESS club has recently been organized at Atlanta, with the following well-known journalists as officers: President, Evan P. Howell; first vice-president, B. M. Blackburn; second vice-president, F. H. Richardson; secretary, Edward Durant; treasurer, H. H. Cabaniss; executive committee, J. K. Ohl, Josiah Carter, Jack Cohen, Colonel John H. Seals, P. J. Moran. The growing importance of the press in Atlanta demanded such an organization, which would reflect the progressiveness of its members.

THE Inland Daily Press Association held a routine business meeting November 10, at the Sherman House, Chicago. Among those present were: President F. W. Starbuck, of the *Racine (Wis.) Journal*; Secretary and Treasurer Ira S. Carpenter, of the *Michigan City (Ind.) News*; T. H. Adams, of the *Vincennes (Ind.) Commercial*; Thomas A. Reese, of the *Springfield (Ill.) Register*; P. S. McGlynn, of the *Moline Dispatch*; T. A. Ewing, of the *Monmouth Review*; and E. R. Nattinger, of the *Ottawa Republic-Times*. An advertising agent was appointed to make an eastern trip on behalf of the association.

TRADE NEWS.

WILLIAM H. ROBSON, Indianapolis, Indiana, has enlarged his office by converting the basement into a pressroom, and put in a two revolution Optimus and one or two job presses.

T. H. MITCHELL has started a new job office at Middletown, Ohio. He has three presses (one a stop cylinder) run by electric power, and a full line of latest type and material. The office is in the Leiber block.

MR. H. M. DOWNS has withdrawn from the Lynn (Mass.) printing firm of Morse & Downs, owing to ill health. The business will be continued under the same firm name, with Mr. John E. Morse as proprietor.

THE new type recently purchased from George Bruce's Son & Co., New York, for the government printing office at Washington, D. C., is now pretty generally in use there, and it is said to be giving unqualified satisfaction.

THE contract for publishing the spicy little *Inventive Age*, of Washington, D. C., was recently given to Marks & Marks, who are at present located in the *Inventive Age* building, recently erected by the Du Bois Brothers, publishers.

MESSRS. L. BARTA & CO., of Boston, Massachusetts, have added two more large cylinder presses during the past month. This office is running three nights per week until 10:30 o'clock, and will continue to do so until the middle of December.

MESSRS. ROSENAU & NEWCOMER, "Optimus Printers," of Baltimore, Maryland, make the following announcement: "To insure perfect safety in the running of our printing presses we have removed into the large and commodious basement, directly underneath our former quarters, 111 North Charles street. We invite you to call on us in our new location, and respectfully solicit your patronage."

GANE BROTHERS & CO., 179 Monroe street, Chicago, have taken the agency for the Semples cutters in the West, and all orders sent them will be promptly filled. Mr. Henry O. Gane, of Boston, was one of the first to see the value of this machine and introduce it to bookbinders. Mrs. Mary H. Semple, widow of the inventor, is manufacturer of the Semples cutters and book trimmers, and the head office is in New York.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Cranston & Co., New York, has been dissolved, and a new company formed called Cranston & Jones. Charles Cranston and Frank A. Jones are the partners in the new firm. They will continue the old business as general machinists at 57 Park street, New York, and make cutting machines and die-cutting presses. The Cranston "Under-cut" machine is well known to the trade.

THE Denver Printing Ink and Roller Company (incorporated), located at 1744 Blake street, Denver, Colorado, in a circular

recently issued, announces that it is now ready to supply printing inks and rollers of the finest quality. The company is composed of practical men, who are manufacturers as well as dealers, and who devote their entire time and attention to these two lines only. The ink department is under the personal supervision of Mr. R. O. Boyd, whose practical experience guarantees satisfaction. Inks from the leading houses in the country will be also kept in stock. The roller factory is looked after personally by Mr. Stephen McNamara, whose reputation as a roller maker is second to none.

WILLIAM WAINMAN, for many years connected with R. Hoe & Co. as superintendent, has resigned that position to engage himself with the Whitlock Machine Company as superintendent of their factory at Birmingham, Connecticut. Mr. Wainman has the reputation among press users and builders of being a thorough mechanic fully alive to the mechanical needs of printers and publishers and able in all particulars to supply those needs. The construction of the Whitlock presses will be in his charge absolutely, and his years of experience will stand sponsor for their very high mechanical excellence.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

LEIGHTON BROS., Minneapolis, Minnesota. Specimens of general work, showing good taste, discernment and fertility of design.

WE welcome from month to month the tasteful and original advertising calendar blotters of W. H. Wright, Jr., the "favorite" printer of Buffalo, New York. The November issue informs us that the blotter will be of "absorbing interest."

WALTER M. MOORHOUSE, *Oil City Derrick*, Oil City, Pennsylvania. Assortment of billheads, invitations and society printing; a large number of the specimens in colors and bronzes, all of much merit. A tendency to over-embellishment is shown on some of the specimens.

UNION BANK NOTE COMPANY, Kansas City, Missouri. Official programme, "Priests of Pallas," autumnal parade. Embossed cover in colors, and on each page an illustration of the floats, representing the myths or legends of the various nations. The work is well executed.

LEWIS J. HEWITT, Coburn Stationery Company, Boston, Massachusetts. Business card in tints and colors displaying much good taste. The tints and colors harmonize admirably, and though the type is a little worn it is used to good advantage. The presswork is above the average.

WE have received from Mr. J. O. Woody, manager of the Ogden Printing Company, Ogden, Utah, an assortment of printing in tints and colors that displays thorough workmanship and first-class taste in color effects. Some of the jobs show a delicacy of treatment that gives a high-toned cast to the work, and cannot fail to be gratifying to customers.

H. C. MAINPRICE, *Monetary Times*, Toronto, Ontario. Specimens of "everyday" presswork highly creditable in every way. The resources of the composing room are well displayed in the specimens submitted, and are generally used to good advantage. We would suggest that in programmes and work of that character, where each line ends even, that the period ending the line be left off.

THE *Herald-Times*, Gouverneur, New York, sends an advertising blotter and calendar combined, in which, emulating Mr. Wegg possibly, it drops into poetry in a friendly way, as follows:

"We are waiting,
We are watching,
With our eyes upon the stair;
We are hoping,
We are trusting (not over 30 days,
however, and would prefer net cash)
That you'll leave a job down there."

CHEROUNY PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, New York. Souvenir of "Music Hall, New York, founded by Andrew Carnegie." A truly elegant brochure of forty-eight pages, containing a large number of views of the "Music Hall" with dainty sketches and

"bits" of the detail. The cover is of a delicate pink color, and is embossed in silver bronze; a blue silk ribbon passing through the back and tied in a bow gives the whole a chaste and dainty appearance. Needless to say, the letterpress is perfect.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED.—*Journal*, Palmer, Mass.; *Times*, No. 1, Vol. 1, Velasco, Brazoria county, Tex.; *Gleaner*, Massillon, O.; *Fireman's Herald*, New York; *Hempstead Weekly News*, No. 1, Vol. 1, Hempstead, Tex.; *Oklahoma School Journal*, Guthrie, O. T.; *Western Soldier*, San Francisco, Cal.; *Business World*, Detroit, Mich.; *California Illustrated World*, San Francisco, Cal.; *Altoona Herald*, Altoona, Ia.; *Kansas City Star*, Kansas City, Mo.; *News*, Sugar Grove, Pa.; *Louisville Commercial*, Louisville, Ky.; *El Peru Ilustrado*, Lima; *Evening Capital*, Annapolis, Md.; *Michigan Patriot*, Battle Creek, Mich.; *Southern Mercury*, Dallas, Tex.; *Ocala Banner*, Ocala, Fla.; *Advertising Ideas*, No. 1, Vol. 1, Elgin, Ill.; *Lake County Examiner*, Lakeview, Ore.; *Spence's People's Paper*, Covington, Ind.; *La Gaceta*, San Jose, C. R.; *Xenia Semi-Weekly Gazette*, Xenia, O.; *Our Language*, New York; *Big Timber Pioneer*, Big Timber, Mont.; *Ice and Refrigeration*, Chicago and New York; *Cabinet Maker*, Indianapolis, Ind.; *Colton News-Letter*, Vol. 1, No. 1, Colton, Washington; *Biblical Recorder*, Raleigh, N. C.; *El Perseguido*, Buenos Ayres; *Tri-City Trade Journal*, Davenport, Rock Island, Moline, Ill.; *Review*, Rock Rapids, Ia.; *Independent*, Galesville, Wis.; *Williamston Enterprise*, Williamston, Mich.; *Times-Union*, Albany, N. Y.; *Merrimac Budget*, Merrimac, Mass.; *Saline Courier*, Benton, Ark.; *Weekly Sentinel*, Tonganoxie, Kan.

OBITUARY.

JOHN J. HAYES, president of the Boston Job Pressmen's Union, died on October 6, after a week's illness. He was highly esteemed by his associates and will be greatly missed by them.

JOHN T. DALEY, ex-president and founder of the Boston Job Pressmen's Union, died recently at his home in Boston. He was a member of the Central Labor Union. He leaves a wife and four children.

WILL H. HOOPER, a member of Bay City, Michigan, Typographical Union, after an illness of seven weeks of typhoid fever and inflammation of the lungs, died on Sunday, November 15, aged 29 years. He leaves a wife and three children.

JOHN B. CLARKE, proprietor of the Manchester (N. H.) *Daily Mirror*, died of neuralgia of the heart on October 29. Mr. Clarke had one of the largest printing offices in New Hampshire and was elected state printer nine times. He was prominent in public affairs and did much to give Manchester the commercial prominence which it now enjoys.

JOHN H. CUNNINGHAM, a printer who worked at the "case" for over fifty years, died in Washington, D. C., a few days ago. He had been in bad health for some time, but up to a week or so ago was at his "case" in the book and job office of Judd & Detwiler, but was compelled to cease typesetting, and after remaining at the hospital for a few days, expired.

JAMES O'HARA, a well-known printer of Chicago, after a long illness from consumption, died at his residence, 175 North Franklin street, November 23, aged 53 years. The interment was made at Rosehill cemetery, Thanksgiving Day, November 26, under the auspices of the Chicago Typographical Union, a large number of the old-time printers of the city also being present. At the grave Mr. M. J. Carroll delivered a brief and touching eulogy on the deceased. Mr. O'Hara was a native of Scotland and was a brother of the well known Daniel O'Hara, for several terms in the past city treasurer of Chicago. In 1884 he was elected a delegate from Chicago to the International Typographical Union convention held at New Orleans. He leaves a widow, but no family.

COL. DONN PIATT died at his home, Mac-o-Chee, near Cleveland, Ohio, November 12. He had been ill for two weeks with a form of la grippe, but his death came as a complete surprise to all his friends. Since Colonel Piatt's retirement from active journalism

he had resided quietly at his elegant country home in Logan county. In 1888, at the urgent request of Mr. Cleveland, he founded *Belford's Free Trade Monthly Magazine* in New York. Afterward he began to prepare a biography of Gen. George H. Thomas, which is almost completed. Colonel Piatt was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 19, 1819, and was educated at St. Xavier College and in 1851 was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton county. At the end of his term he was made secretary of legation at Paris during President Pierce's administration. During part of the civil war he was on the staff of Gen. Robert C. Schenck. Since then he has devoted himself to farming and literature, having founded and edited the *Washington Capital* for two years. He has published a sharply critical work, "Memoirs of the Men Who Saved the Union."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

ARTHUR GRISSOM, a Kansas City (Mo.) boy, is a contributor to the *Youths' Companion*. His latest story was entitled "A Yoke and a Joke."

J. A. ST. JOHN, the inventive manager of the Central and Boston typefoundries, has hit upon a valuable idea in drying stereotype matrices by extreme cold instead of heat. The theory is correct.

"A NEW Chicago publication is called *Music*. It will soon deteriorate into an organ."—*Chicago Times*. It will probably commence forte; but with a retardando-diminuendo movement, it will probably end piano.

MISS H. P. JAMES, librarian of the Asterhout Free Library, Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, sends the following to the *Critic*: "I have just read your wail over the dust on the rough tops of uncut books. If you wish to clean them, and also to leave them a little rough, take the finest grade of sandpaper and rub them with it. If a piece is tacked on a bit of wood about one inch square at the end and three or four inches long, the work can be done very rapidly. I have treated uncut books in this way, and find it works admirably."

ONE of the most exacting tasks imposed upon an individual is the examination of questioned handwriting, ink, etc., in important documents, such as wills and papers of that description. Marshall D. Ewell, M. D., microscopical expert, of 97 Clark street, Chicago, makes a specialty of this class of work, and his judgment in these important matters is considered the highest authority. Dr. Ewell has within the last year been called on many important trials, among them the celebrated will cases of Gordon in New York, and Davis in Montana.

THE *Interior Decorator* is a new Chicago venture, the first number of which appeared in November. It is very handsome typographically, with numerous illustrations. Its purpose is announced as follows: "This journal occupies a field where no other publications have dared to enter. It will make its own path without fear of competition. Having for its object the perfect decoration of the home, it will be a welcome visitor wherever refinement and intellectual culture dwell." The printing is the work of the Stromberg & Allen Company.

SMALL SEIZURES TO CEASE.—The United States Treasury Department has decided that the petty seizures of books and pamphlets imported through the mails shall cease. Heretofore the treasury agents have seized all books of whatever value and compelled the owners to pay 25 per cent duty, but now a decision has been rendered which prohibits the seizure of books or similar publications of less than \$2 in value sent here as gifts, but the decision does not apply to lottery tickets and advertisements, which are still subject to seizure.

LEROY ARMSTRONG, author of "An Indian Man," "Sergeant Gore" and many other good stories, has just completed a book which he will give to the world under the title of "Washington Brown, Farmer." The principal character is a Kansan, a man of marked peculiarities, with whom the author became familiar when he himself attempted to whip a portion of the western prairies into servile submission. If he failed in this the time was not

wasted, for in Washington Brown he has preserved to the world a type of man which the rapid cultivation of our country has almost destroyed, a type which, in the coming generation, will be known only in books or on the stage. Mr. Armstrong has a forceful, nervous style, well adapted to the portrayal of eccentric characters, and is withal a writer striving for the best in everything.

MARK TWAIN, who went to Berlin recently, has been the object of great interest to the people of Germany's capital. His portraits have been printed in the daily and weekly papers; long articles upon his life and works have been written, and numerous accounts have been given of his fabulous wealth. Twain's works have long been translated into the German language. The humorist is popular in the Fatherland, and no people appreciate more deeply and sincerely his essay upon the German language than Germans familiar with the English tongue.

MR. A. J. PHILPOT, a Boston printer, has recently returned from a visit to Ireland, where he has made a large number of photographs of scenery and peasant life which are to be used in a work on Ireland, the publication of which he will supervise. Mr. Philpot's fine artistic sense admirably adapted him for this mission, and his collection of pictures includes many characteristic glimpses of the Celtic race as seen in their homes, on gala occasions, and in the trying scenes of eviction. The book will be enriched by contributions from Irish writers of prominence.

KIEW possesses the sandals of no less important a person than St. Joseph. These shoes, superlatively historical, are believed by the faithful of the Greek church to have been worn by St. Joseph when he and the Virgin Mary fled into Egypt. The bones of St. Job—that patient and much-venerated saint—are at the monastery of Pogaeff. Of these the late Auguste Vitu, the famous critic of the Paris *Figaro*, was wont to tell a story. Once upon a time the Tsar and the royal family visited the monastery and were served with luncheon. After the Russian fashion *une soupe maigre* was served, in which the Tsar remarked a curious, unusual flavor, and asked to what ingredient it was owing. The Prior bowed low. "In honor of your Majesty's visit," he said, "we have added to the soup a holy relic—part of the thigh-bone of Job."—*Chicago Graphic*.

THAT staid old paper, the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle*, issued a very handsome illustrated edition in commemoration of the annual opening of the Augusta exposition. In the introductory, among other things, it said: "It has been the pleasure of this paper to bear its part in the upbuilding of this city for 106 years. The *Chronicle* is older than Georgia, as a state, or than the United States government, the Federal Constitution having been ratified in 1788, and the constitution of Georgia in 1789, while the Augusta *Chronicle* was established in 1785, and has been published continuously since that date." In all these years it has taken a worthy part in upbuilding Augusta, and the exposition edition is convincing testimony of the esteem in which it is held. As a specimen of typographical work the souvenir edition is without a flaw. The *Chronicle* is also building a home of its own, and it will be ready for occupancy early in 1892. The plans and specifications of the new building prove that it will be one of the lightest and most conveniently appointed printing houses in the South.

BAMBOO POISON.

ONE of the most famous and fatal poisons used in Japan and Java is obtained from the bamboo. The young shoots of the cane when they first push through the ground are covered with fine, brownish hairs which, under the microscope, appear to be bayonet-like spikes of crystals of silicic acid, infinitely sharp and hollow. Small quantities of these hairs administered daily in the food bring on ulceration of the whole alimentary canal, simulating malignant dysentery, which eventually causes death.

PHYSICIAN—"You see, your son is feverish, madam. Notice the coating on his tongue." Mrs. Anxious—"I don't see any coating on his tongue, but I see an ulcer in his throat, and his pants are dreadfully short."—*Monetary Times*.

THE COLORED INSERT.

BY reference to the handsome colored insert of the Brown Folding Machine Company in this issue our readers will have forcibly brought to their attention the fact that original designs in type faces have not been brought out first entirely by the typefounder, but that the artist in pen work can make suggestions very often that others may learn from. The letter presented in this page is original, although at first glance a similarity in form to other faces now on the market may strike one as being present. Upon closer examination, however, the letter will be found to have a character entirely its own. The possibilities of this letter when printed in combination are seen by a careful study of the page, although but a few of the many ways it can be used are shown. It will be noticed that the letter, which we have named the "Downing," is capable of use either in the solid or open series, independently, with equally good results. It is designed by Will H. Bradley, of Chicago. With two kinds of I's, T's, C's and S's an oddity in setting lines can readily be secured, and the stiff character of many type lines be entirely avoided. THE INLAND PRINTER takes pleasure in presenting this production, which has been designed especially for this publication, and asks that typefounders or others desiring to bring out the series in type, first communicate with us in reference to same, as the design is copyrighted.

ONE OUT OF MANY.

A subscriber in Buffalo has forwarded us a circular announcing the opening of a new job office in his city, which he refers to as a specimen of "soul-stirring" printing. Had he spelled it *sole-stirring* it might have been nearer the truth. It is printed in a gray-black ink on machine book paper 3 by 5 inches in size. If any of our readers wish to "follow" them, let them take a gun along—and use it. We reproduce it:

WE LEAD LET OTHERS FOLLOW.

Buffalo, Nov. 16th., 1891.

DEAR SIR:

**We have opened a Job
Printing Office at 880 Niagara
St., & with our practical know-
ledge of the business we can
confidently assure our patrons
first-class work at low
prices.**

WE REMAIN YOURS TRULY,

MORGAN JNGERSOLL & CO.

ONE WAY TO SPELL POTATO.

Considering the state of the crops and the anxiety expressed by our English cousins about our spelling, the following exercise may be appropriate. Who invented it is unknown to me, but it sounds like Dr. Wayland, of Philadelphia, a "phonetik parson." What does this spell, "Ghoughphtheighphtheau?" Well, according to the following rule, it spells potato: Gh stands for p, as in the last letters of hiccough; ough for o, as in dough; phth for t, as in phthisic; eigh for a, as in eight; and eau stands for o, as in beau. Thus you have p-o-t-a-t-o.—*Boston Advertiser.*

THE *Atlanta Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, will, we understand, put in typesetting machines early in the new year. The "boys," it is said, dislike to see them come.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

MISSOURI in 1844 had thirty-five newspapers. It now has in the neighborhood of nine hundred and twenty.

THE *Detroit Evening Sun* will be issued as a morning paper about the first of December. A new dress for the same has been ordered.

THE *Critic*, a weekly Sunday paper, in Detroit, Michigan, is now issued as a 1-cent morning daily, with offices in the Butterfield building.

WILLIAM M. KIRSCH, formerly connected with the Fort Valley *Enterprise*, has accepted a position with the *Atlanta Constitution* as traveling agent and correspondent.

THE *Agora*, a literary quarterly, will hereafter be published at Abilene, Kansas. T. E. Dewey, a young attorney with literary proclivities, will be its editor in the future.

THE Independent Electric Print is the title of the *Independent* printing office of Galesville, Wisconsin, now that the presses are run by electric motor and the establishment lit by electric light.

THE *Evening Despatch* is the name of a new paper that has just been started in the enterprising town of Tallapoosa, Georgia. It is a well edited, newsy sheet and has evidently "come to stay."

COL. "BILL" SMITH, a wide-awake newspaper man, well known throughout Georgia and Alabama, has launched the *Advance*, at Newnan. Mr. Smith is a facile writer, and will, no doubt, make a success of his venture.

THE *Times*, published by the Times Publishing Company, at Demorest, is one of the neatest and best printed country papers in Georgia. This office also turns out jobwork that would compare favorably with much larger cities.

MR. N. W. KENNEDY, publisher of the *Standard*, at Putnam, Connecticut, has formed a partnership with Mr. William H. Taylor, well known among Connecticut journalists, the firm name being Kennedy & Taylor, and the concern has put several new papers into the field.

BOONVILLE, Missouri, has a late newspaper enterprise called the *Bee*. Its motto is: "Be wise; so as not to fall, but stoop to rise"; and it proposes "to gather the delicious essence of the newslets." Its editor has evidently decided in the affirmative the famous soliloquy of Hamlet.

It is reported that Mr. C. A. Loring, manager of the New England Newspaper Union and a member of the Boston Press Club, is soon to graduate from bachelorhood, the prospective bride being a Maine lady. As the genial "Charley" does not deny the rumor, it may be set down as true.

THE South Bend (Ind.) *Tribune* will shortly remove to new quarters, where they will have every facility for expanding, as their business seems to demand. They have purchased a Dispatch newspaper press and a two-revolution Optimus of Messrs. Barnhart Bros. & Spindler.

E. W. HUMPHRIES, of Atlanta, Georgia, is "doing" some stories and historical reminiscences for several leading papers and magazines. Mr. Humphries received his training on the New Orleans dailies, but for the past two years has been connected with Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia papers.

A CAPE COD paper has inaugurated a new scheme for hooking new subscribers. The bait offered is an excursion ticket to Boston and return at reduced rates, and it is for a three-months paid subscription. Every newsboy that sells 100 copies is to receive one Boston theater ticket and a free ride over the railroad.

MR. T. C. WILLIAMS is one of the most eccentric as he is one of the wealthiest men in New Zealand, his peculiarity lying in the direction of writing long advertisements for the morning newspapers, for which he has to pay the full 72 cents an inch. In these advertisements he criticises men and things, freely quoting hymns which have little bearing on the case. Quite recently he had a letter of two columns commenting upon a certain newspaper, and at the end of the advertisement was a footnote: "Wairarapa

ABCDEFGHIJKL
MNOPQRSTUW



THE

BOOK
NEWSPAPER
(CIRCULAR · PAMPHLET
... &c ...

BROWN

FOLDING-
MACHINE

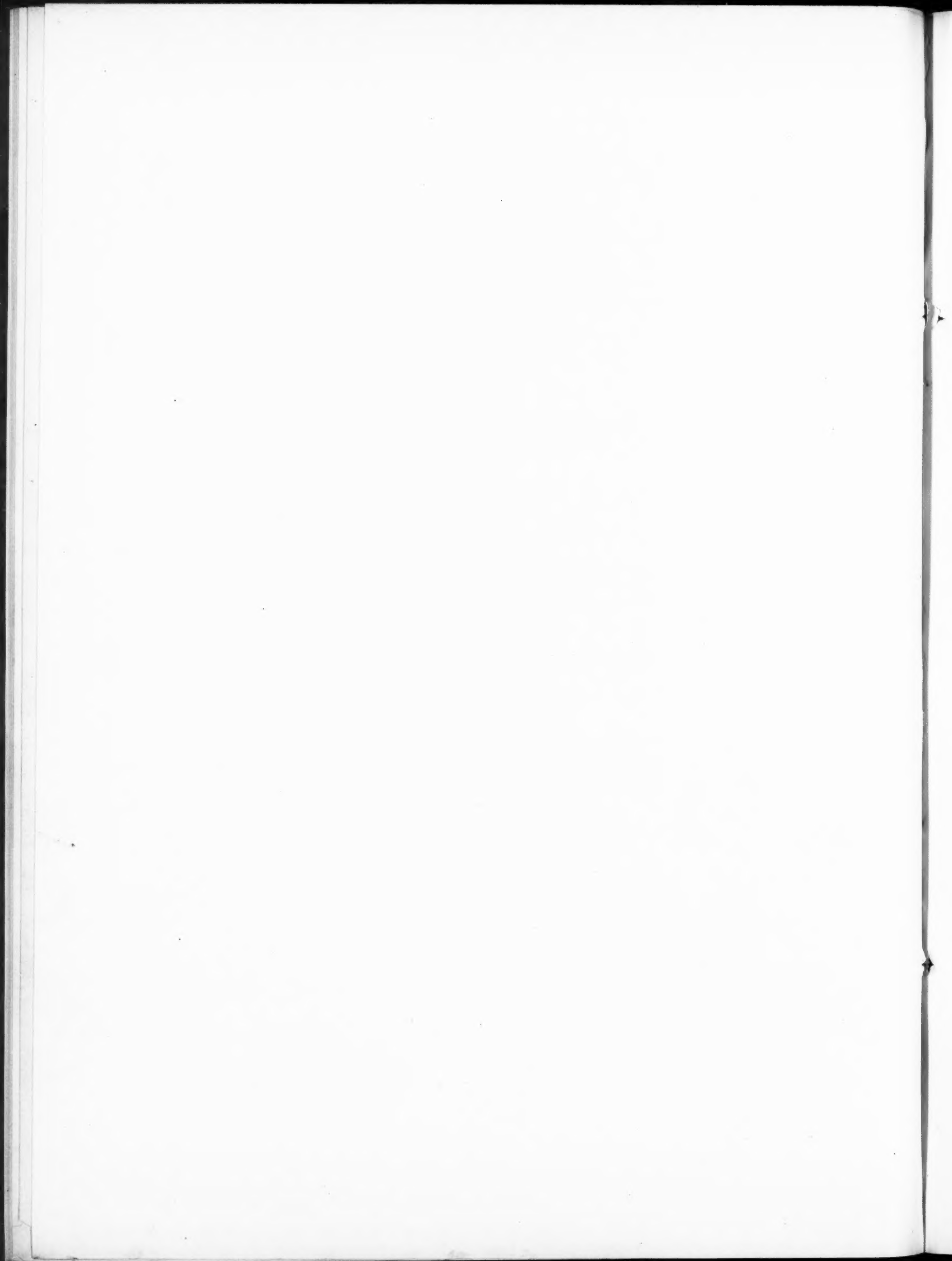
ERIE,
PA.
U.S.A.

COMPANY

WILL
RADLEY
DES.



WXYZ ABC
1234567890...!?!~



Star and others please copy." The *Star* inserted the whole letter and sent in an account to Mr. Williams for \$47. Williams refused to pay the money, and the case is now in court, expert evidence being called by Mr. Williams to show that it was not customary for newspapers to make a charge for copying matter from other papers (births, deaths and marriages, for instance) without a direct order from the principals.

THE Coldwater (Mich.) *Sun* has been sold by Mr. W. C. Bailey to the Sun Publishing Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Michigan with a paid-up capital of \$5,000. The company has leased the property purchased, for a term of five years, to E. A. Blackman & Son (E. A. Blackman of the Hillsdale *Democrat* and his son, H. C. Blackman) and the business will be conducted by them personally as lessees.

ADAMS & TAYLOR have bought the *Grundy Courier*, published at Reinbeck, Iowa, of Hermann Miller. Mr. Adams has been foreman on the Vinton (Iowa) *Eagle* for a number of years, and is a first-class newspaper man and job printer. Mr. Taylor is at present editor and proprietor of the *Star-Clipper*, at Traer, Iowa, and will remain there. He is a rustler in every sense of the word, and is sure of success wherever he may be. We wish the new firm success.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

A LOCKOUT has occurred on the *Commercial Advertiser*, of Detroit, Michigan, a weekly paper, and the same has been declared an unfair office by the union.

DETROIT Union at its last meeting voted \$50 to Pittsburgh, and also memorialized the International Typographical Union to levy an assessment on the craft at large to help win the fight.

At the annual convention of the Michigan Federation at Bay City in December, Detroit Union will be represented by Charles O. Bryce, and the Trades and Labor Council by James P. Murtagh, also a member of No. 18.

ONE of the features of the Piedmont Exposition, recently held at Atlanta, was a printers' contest. There were twenty-one contestants. W. R. B. Elam, of Charlotte, North Carolina, received the first prize, he having set 91,711 ems in 96 hours—the duration of the contest.

ON December 1 the Franklin Typographical Society will give an entertainment at Tremont Temple, Boston, Massachusetts, the proceeds of which will be added to the society's sick benefit fund, with the object of increasing the benefits \$1 above the present rate per week.

THE Boston Job Printing Pressmen's Union announces its second annual ball for January 8, next. The following committee of arrangements has been appointed: R. P. Barnes, William Gaynor, William Mosher, John Mosher, John J. Ryan, Edward Clahane, B. G. Quinn, John Whelan, John Riley and Edward Calahan.

THE compositors and printers of Watertown, N. Y., over sixty in number, met at Republican headquarters in that city November 20, and were organized into a typographical union by Deputy State Organizer James L. Hoff, of Syracuse. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, James H. Coan, of Winslow's office; vice-president, Miss Tinnie Butterfield, of the *Times*; financial secretary, Addison Parker, of the *Post*; recording secretary, Miss Nellie Bechert, of the *Times*; treasurer, John Fisher, of the *Times*. The union will meet on the first Friday in every month.

ORGANIZER KLUNK, of Kansas City, Missouri, was recently called to Springfield, Missouri, to investigate trouble between the printers and proprietors at that place. Springfield has been a 25-cent town, but the printers claimed the work was worth an advance of 5 cents on both evening and morning newspapers. After consulting with both sides, Mr. Klunk advised the union to accept an advance in the scale on evening papers to 26½ cents, which was accordingly done, and the evening papers were thus amicably disposed of. The

morning paper, however, has been holding out at the old figures, and at last accounts the fight was still waging.

As a direct result of the meeting of the Illinois State Federation of Labor at Alton, and of the efforts of the Chicago delegation, from No. 16, a typographical union was formed in Alton, consisting of twelve charter members. The convention was the largest and most successful ever held. The business done consisted chiefly in the reconstruction of the Federation and the adoption of a new preamble, by-laws and constitution, of which 30,000, with records of the meeting, will be distributed through the state. J. C. Harding, of Chicago, was unanimously reelected president, and John A. Bamber, of Quincy, Illinois, was elected vice-president, the office being created at the meeting. The offices of secretary and treasurer were combined in one and J. Rippe, of Alton, was elected to the position. J. C. Pomeroy, of Chicago, was elected delegate to American Federation of Labor, which meets at Birmingham, Alabama, in December. The next meeting of the State Federation will be one month earlier than heretofore, the second Tuesday in October, 1892, at Ottawa, Illinois.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Auburn, N. Y.—State of trade, medium; prospects, poor; composition on evening papers, by females, 16 cents; job hands, per week, \$8 to \$12.

Austin, Texas.—State of trade, poor; prospects, very poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, \$20; job printers, per week, \$20.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 34 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 34 cents; job printers, per week, \$14.

Dayton, Ohio.—State of trade, slightly improved; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; book and job printers, per week, \$15.

Dubuque, Iowa.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14.

Fort Smith, Ark.—State of trade, dull; prospects, improving; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

Galesburg, Ill.—State of trade, very good; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, per week, \$12; job printers, per week, \$12 and \$15.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, \$14; machine hands, per week, \$18. Business quieting down since election; job offices doing fair business, but not employing extra help. There are many idle men in town.

Halifax, N. S.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; composition on evening paper, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10.

Hamilton, Ont.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, poor; composition (no morning papers) evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, fifty-five hours, \$10.50.

Hartford, Conn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

Houston, Tex.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$20. There is a surplus of "subs" at present.

Keokuk, Iowa.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12.

Knoxville, Tenn.—State of trade, dull; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 32 cents; book and job printers, per week, \$15. Work is dull at present.

Logansport, Ind.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 23 cents; bookwork, per week, \$12; job printers, per week, \$12.

Mobile, Ala.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.

Montreal, P. Q.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening papers, 28 and 30 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 and \$11.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, good; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15 and \$18.

Omaha, Neb.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, per week, \$16; job printers, per week, \$18.

Peoria, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, brighter; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening papers, 33 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, \$15 to \$21. No idle men, work is good. A new weekly, the *Guardian*, appeared lately, devoted to secret societies and trade unions.

Philadelphia, Pa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents. Union voted \$100 in aid of Pittsburgh strike at last meeting.

Redlands, Cal.—State of trade, very good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, \$3 per day; job printers, per week, \$20.

Richmond, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; average wages of job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15.

San Diego, Cal.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. The *Evening San Diegan* was "squared" on November 9.

San Francisco, Cal.—State of trade, bad; prospects, bad; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18 and \$21.

Savannah, Ga.—State of trade, depressed; prospects, uncertain for time being; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; book and job printers, per week, \$15 to \$18.

Shreveport, La.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not bright; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 32½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$16 and \$18.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, \$15.

Springfield, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

St. Louis, Mo.—State of trade, dull; prospects, improving; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18.

Toronto, Ont.—State of trade, poor; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; without ads., 33½ cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, fifty-four hours, \$11.

Utica, N. Y.—State of trade, dull; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 31½ cents; bookwork, 31½ cents; job printers, per week, \$12.50.

Watertown, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, per week, \$7 to \$12; girls, \$3 to \$9; job printers, per week, \$8 to \$14. The *Evening News*, an independent daily, appeared November 15.

West Superior, Wis.—State of trade, improving; prospects, good; morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; job scale, \$17 per week. Plenty of men.

Wichita, Kan.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, \$15.

Worcester, Mass.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 33½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A NEW bookbinder's pallet is being manufactured by the Central Type Foundry.

THE *Missouri Republic* has lately put on a complete dress of Central Type Foundry "copper alloy." It is very handsome.

THE Central Type Foundry have ready two new series of book faces specially adapted to electrotyping and stereotyping.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN, of New York and Chicago, manufacturers of bookbinders' machinery of every description, have just issued a handsome illustrated catalogue of fifty-eight pages, describing the various machinery made by them. It shows to good advantage the many styles of paper cutters, book trimmers, embossers, wire stitchers, and all the other machines and tools manufactured by this firm, and being from the De Vinne Press, New York, it is needless to say that typographically the work is good. Parties interested can obtain one by addressing either the New York or Chicago house.

THE Central Type Foundry have just printed a specimen book for their English and Australian agents.

THE Central Type Foundry have cut five new sizes to their De Vinne series—14, 30, 42, 54 and 60 point.

THE beautiful interlining series of Victoria Italics just put on the market by the Central Type Foundry is having an immense sale.

PRANG'S HOLIDAY PUBLICATIONS.

For the season of 1891-92, Messrs. L. Prang & Co., of Boston, Massachusetts, have issued one of the finest lines of Christmas and New Year cards, fine art pictures, etchings, calendars, art books, booklets and novelties ever put upon the market by any publishers. The special point made by this firm is the distinctively American character of all of their productions, and they are proud to emphasize this fact. In conception, design, coloring, execution, every piece of work bears the impress of America. They are highly artistic and of the most elegant character, and surpass, if possible, the line of former years. Of the vast assortment, mention can be made of but a few as representative samples of the publications. "The Prize Piggies," by Miss S. A. Winn, is a humorous art picture, striking in subject and faithful in execution. The watermelon calendar shows a perfect representation of a melon upon the cover, and twelve colored children representing the months inside. The pansy calendar is formed of a row of pansies connected and arranged to stand. Of their art books, "No Sect in Heaven," "Places that Our Lord Loved," and "Wedding Bells" are named as most beautiful examples. In shaped booklets, "Christmas Salad" and "The Old Farm Gate" are prominent. The line of art works published by this firm is so large that no adequate description can be given in a notice of this kind. Suffice it to say that Prang & Co. deserve the highest praise for the perfection to which they have brought their art in this particular branch of publication. Catalogues will be sent to those interested on request, and intending purchasers can find these goods at all stationery and book stores.

THE Little Rock *Gazette* and the Little Rock *Democrat* will both appear shortly in new dresses of Central Type Foundry "copper alloy."

MILLER & RICHARDS, of Toronto, and Dominion Type Foundry, of Montreal, are furnishing a great many outfits of Central Type Foundry "copper alloy" type.

THE ENGRAVER AND PRINTER.

The Boston Photogravure Company has been consolidated with the Art Publishing Company of Gardner, Massachusetts, under an arrangement by which each of the processes of each concern combine to make the most complete establishment of the kind in New England. The illustrated magazine, the *Engraver and Printer*, which was published by the Photogravure Company, is now published by its former editor, Henry Lewis Johnson. This magazine has attracted great attention for the beauty of its illustrations, and is also widely quoted on articles relating to artistic matters and cut printing. The first number under the new management is dated December, and is a very tasteful publication.

The experience obtained by Mr. Johnson in his capacity of reporter on the daily press of Boston has given him a wide acquaintance, and while superintendent of the printing and publishing department of the Boston Photogravure Company he was brought in contact with a large portion of the business element of that city. The *Engraver and Printer* bears evidence of careful and capable management, and we extend our best wishes to the publisher.

DAMON & PEETS of New York are doing a big business in Central Type Foundry faces. "Copper alloy" has had a big boom in that city.

GEORGE H. BENEDICT & CO.

We recently had the pleasure of inspecting the premises occupied by Messrs. George H. Benedict & Co., the well known engravers and zinc etchers, at 175 and 177 Clark street, Chicago, which have recently been entirely remodeled and enlarged, and now comprise one of the finest plants of the kind in the country. The cut accompanying this description is a faithful representation of the building occupied by the company. This firm furnishes a good example of what a determined effort to make a prominent place among the multitude of individuals and corporations engaged in a similar line of business can accomplish, and anyone visiting the establishment who reflects on its comparatively recent origin cannot but be agreeably impressed with the enterprise which has



been displayed. Like most of our more widely-known establishments of a like nature this firm came to the front as a competitor in a very modest fashion, but the excellence of the work produced was soon observed, and the subsequent demand therefor bears tribute to it.

In a brief mention of an establishment of this kind it will be impossible to go into details, but the mere enumeration of the equipment of the various departments will prove that no portion of the plant has been made to suffer, but that each is as completely and perfectly fitted up as modern ideas would allow. Starting at the office, which is conveniently situated with reference to the various branches of the business, one passes first into the electrotype foundry, a spacious room, in which every conceivable invention for the perfect production of plates may be seen, and the eye at a glance takes in the batteries, saws, routers, planes, trimmers, molding machines and other pieces of machinery, tools and appliances, that go to make up a first-class foundry. On the same floor with the office, but entirely separated, we also find the artists' apartments, where the many beautiful designs, illustrations, etc., turned out by the firm are drawn for the operators in other departments. Adjoining this and most pleasantly located, are the map and wood engraving departments, both of which are kept constantly busy, the former especially being crowded to its utmost capacity.

On the floor above are situated the photographing room, and the department in which the half-tone, zinc etching and general process engraving are conducted. Four of the largest cameras are required to keep up with the orders, each being operated by a separate artist. The amount of work in this particular line turned out by Benedict & Co. is simply surprising, and can only be appreciated by a visit to this department. The visitor glances about in a mystified way, and wonders what becomes of all the work, and the noise of the dynamos, the glare of the electric lights, the motion of the etching boxes, rocking automatically as they do, only increases his interest in this process work. We have thus

mentioned a few of the attractions of the house. To appreciate them best, a personal visit must be made. To the uninitiated the perusal of a descriptive leaflet entitled "Our Trumpet," published by this firm, will prove interesting and instructive. The various methods of the engraver's art are briefly but very comprehensively set forth in it. Copies may be obtained upon application to the firm. Write for one.

A SERIES of heavy face script, from 18 to 72 point, is among the novelties of the Central Type Foundry.

"COPPER ALLOY" has a host of imitators but no competitors. The Central Type Foundry made a ten-strike when it invented copper alloy.

A CAPITAL DEVICE.

The E. P. Mowers Quoin Company, represented in Chicago by Mr. A. C. Cameron, 78 Fifth avenue, have produced a metal quoin, the many good qualities of which commend it to those who are in need of a thoroughly reliable article of this nature. Unlike the quoins commonly in use, there is no danger of that evil so irritating to the imposer and pressman alike, of "twisting," and a true lockup is insured. Its extreme simplicity is another feature of excellence, which every job printer, and, in fact, every practical printer in any branch of the art, will appreciate. Being compactly built, practically of but four pieces, and these combined in such a way that it is really but one piece, the advantage of this quoin over others now on the market will be readily appreciated. The price, as will be seen by advertisement in another column, is extremely low when the advantages obtainable by its use are taken into consideration. Write for circulars and information.

It is a compliment to the Central Type Foundry to find the Century, Scribner, and other great magazines and papers using their display faces almost exclusively.

THE Central Type Foundry has no deed of trust or mortgage on any printing office in the country. They only sell to persons who can pay cash or are worthy of credit.

THE PEERLESS PERFORATOR.

One of the most important pieces of machinery to be found in every well equipped printing and bookbinding establishment is the perforator. We had occasion some months ago to direct attention to the new "Peerless Perforator," manufactured by Messrs. Avery & Burton, of 42 to 48 South Clinton street, Chicago, and mentioned a few of the many excellent qualities of this device. It is very appropriately named, and it would be indeed difficult to find a machine which fills to such perfection the requirements of a first-class workshop. We understand that Messrs. Avery & Burton's sales of the Peerless Perforator latterly have been enormous, and we are pleased to note that the merits of this machine are being so well appreciated by the trade.

THE *Denver Republican* has just ordered a complete new dress of Central Type Foundry "copper alloy."

THE Time-saving Mailer Type introduced by the Central Type Foundry is the cheapest and best mailing type in the world.

ART CALENDARS.

The Art Lithographic Publishing Company have favored us with some specimens of calendar cards for 1892 which show a degree of excellence in coloring that is rarely found in work of this nature. The designs are for the most part original and very pleasing, those of the smaller cards being particularly artistic, resembling closely oil-color sketches. This company have their works at Munich, Germany, and branches in Paris and London. They are also represented at 106 Duane street, New York, and Mr. T. J. MacMahon is the western manager, 303 Phenix building, Chicago.

A WORD ABOUT THE "PEERLESS."

There is no good reason why a printer, in selecting a job press, should not use the same care and consideration that a large manufacturer of machinery would in purchasing tools for use in his establishment. A job press is as much a money-making machine in a printing office as a lathe, planer, drill-press or engine, in a machine shop. He must be short-sighted indeed who strains at a mere money consideration of a \$50 to \$100 difference in the price of a really first-class job press that with care will last a lifetime, and on which all kinds of work may be done, from the finest script lines and color work, to the largest type forms that can be locked in the chase, or even embossing and paper-box cutting, to the ordinary pair of cranks, bed and platen, that are the chief component parts of the commonly used "old style" presses of the day. The "Peerless" is unlike any other press in the manner of giving the impression; this is obtained by means of a toggle-joint bearing directly against the center of the platen, and is a very simple, yet powerful device. The money of a printing office is made in the pressroom, and a machine that will do hard work and lots of it, year in and year out, as will the "Peerless," is truly the money maker. Parties who are not familiar with this machine would do well to investigate. Descriptive catalogue and price list mailed free by applying to the Johnson Peerless Works, Chicago or New York.

A NOVELTY in embossing plates is offered by the Central Type Foundry—they are made of very heavy copper—and in an endless variety. Send for samples.

THE Central Type Foundry is setting up a complete mailing list of printers of the United States and request all new concerns to send in their names so as to secure the latest specimen sheets.

THE NATIONAL PAGING MACHINE.

Mr. James Rowe, general machinist, of 77 and 79 Jackson street, Chicago, has come to the front with his improved "National Paging Machine," and if the sale of these machines is at all commensurate with the expressions of approval regarding them which we hear on every side, we can confidently predict a busy time for the proprietor. Apart from the handsome appearance of the "National," and its substantial construction, it has the advantage of being adaptable to either power or without, and both if desired. A great number of them are in use and their many good qualities should warrant every bookbinding establishment in the country in purchasing one. Mr. Rowe, whose former connection with the well known firm of R. Hoe & Co. has enabled him to acquire a thorough practical knowledge of the construction of presses of all kinds, still continues his business here, and makes a specialty of printing-press work.

BOOKBINDERS will find profit in throwing out their metal type and buying *brass type*. The Central Type Foundry manufacture the best and cheapest in the world.

A LARGE typefoundry wants to secure the services of a first-class traveling salesman, experienced in selling type and printers' supplies. Address, with full particulars, TYPEFOUNDRY, P. O. drawer 1592, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALL LIVE PRINTERS should have Bishop's "PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages, \$1. Also his "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION" and "PRINTERS' ORDER BOOK," price \$3, and "SPECIMENS OF JOB WORK," price Oneonta, N. Y., and by all type useful works ever published for



Also his "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION," 50 cents; "PRINTERS' ORDER BOOK," price \$3, and "SPECIMENS OF JOB WORK," price \$2. Sold by H. G. Bishop, Box 13, founders. The handiest and most printers. Indorsed by everyone.

A PRACTICAL MAN, capable of taking entire charge of printing plant, desires position as superintendent of a first-class office. Knows thoroughly the details of office work, cost of stock, estimating, etc., for all lines of printing, including embossed work. Is strictly temperate. Correspondence invited. Address "J. H. M.," care INLAND PRINTER.

BARGAIN—A change in firm calls for a reduction, therefore will sell a part of my job printing office, namely: A 7 by 11 Gordon or 8 by 12 Washington jobber, imposing stones, cabinets, display and body type, rules, leads, slugs, etc. Can increase to a small newspaper outfit (excepting press) if desired. Address W. H. BATES, Pekin, Ill.

BENNETT'S LIGHTNING CALCULATOR—For employing printers, pressmen, bookbinders and stationers; fills a long-felt want; tells at a glance number of sheets paper or cardboard required to cut any number from one to ten thousand pieces. Price 50 cents. Sent to any address on receipt of price. Address B. F. BENNETT, Atlanta, Ga.

CORRESPONDENCE and inspection invited by the Boughton Spring Company, Mansfield, Ohio, of a 7-horsepower Otto Gas Engine. Used only two or three months, and only drawn on for half power; is practically new. Intermittent power otherwise arranged for; it will be sold at fair rate. Address BOUGHTON SPRING COMPANY, Mansfield, Ohio.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, job printing plant in city of 60,000, having good run and doing finest work. Excellent reasons for selling. Value about \$5,000. Call on or address, L. WESSEL, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE—A first-class newspaper and job office at a bargain on account of ill health. Address "INVALID," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—One-half interest in a weekly republican newspaper and job office; established eighteen years, thriving and wealthy community; valuable for practical newspaper man and printer. Address JUNE HENDERSON, LaConner, Wash.

FOR SALE—Only newspaper and job office in a Massachusetts town of 5,000 population; established fifteen years; inventories at \$2,500; price \$4,000. Business may be largely increased without adding material. Only two miles from a city of 45,000, and twenty-eight miles from Boston. Box 439, Methuen, Mass.

HALF-TONE and zinc-etching operator wanted. First-class man who understands his business can secure permanent situation. None but the experienced need apply. State salary and firm formerly employed by. Address "ZINC," care INLAND PRINTER.

IMPORTANT—An electrotypist, with small capital, can hear of a city of 65,000 population, where a first-class man is needed in that branch of the trade. Address "A. M.," care INLAND PRINTER.

"ONLY PERFECT"

GALLEY LOCK. Adjusted by one movement of a finger; simple, accurate, durable; brass; has no rival. CARSON, FENESY & CO., 11 Ninth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.



PRACTICAL SPECIMENS of everyday job printing is what you want. Send 25 cents, stamps if preferred, to McCULLOCH & WHITCOMB, Albert Lea, Minn., for book of practical specimens. Mention this ad.

SITUATION WANTED as Foreman or Manager. A capable, all-around news and job printer will be disengaged on the 10th instant, and desires responsible position in the West or Southwest. Address ESTIMATE, care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—A first-class artistic job printer, also an all-around good printer who can do stonework. Highest salary paid to strictly competent men (none others need apply) by MEKEEL'S PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—First-class artist and designer for general engraving work, also good half-tone and zinc etcher; to go to Denver, Colo.; steady employment, prompt pay if all right; send samples of work, give references, state salary. Write immediately to "W. A. G.," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—First-class pressman; one who can invest a little money in paying established Chicago business preferred. An excellent opportunity for right man. Investigation invited. Address "W. F. W.," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—A printer of experience desires a position as foreman or assistant in some good book, job or newspaper office. At present occupying a good position, but have a desire to change. References as to character and ability. Address, with full particulars, "OHIO," care INLAND PRINTER.

GREAT BARGAIN

for disposal at Assignee's sale.

PLAYING CARD PLANT

Complete in all departments. Also

PAPER PERFORATING MACHINERY

of best makes. Full particulars can be had of GEO. H. ISMON, Trustee, Room E, 261 Broadway, New York City.

SECOND-HAND PRINTING PRESSES

In thorough repair, at our Works, for sale VERY LOW.

DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

COUNTING MACHINES.



Send for Circular and Prices to

W. N. DURANT, Milwaukee, Wis.

Geo. H. Benedict & Co.
Engravers & Electrotypers
 HALF-TONE.
 ZINC-ETCHING.
 MAP, WOOD and
 METAL ENGRAVING.
 DESIGNING
 ETC.

TELEPHONE 1700

175-177 So. CLARK ST.
CHICAGO.

ELITE RULE BENDER

SEND FOR
ONE.

PRICE, \$2.00.

ELITE MAN'F'G CO., - MARSHALL, MICH.

SEND TEN CENTS

..... FOR

OUR ANNUAL

FOSTER-HYNES CO.
 DESIGNERS,
 14 PACIFIC AVENUE, CHICAGO.



The Lightning Ink Reducer and Dryer,
 Awarded Diploma, Paris, 1889, in London, 1887,
 for Unexcelled Excellence.

Inkoleum is the only article in the world
 that gives pressmen complete control over
 printing and lithograph inks, rollers and stock
 in any weather and climate. It refines inks of
 any color or shade and makes them dry quick and glossy, enabling rushed
 work to be delivered immediately from press without offsetting. Inkoleum
 never dries on rollers, but preserves their suction, life and elasticity. On
 starting press in morning or whenever rollers are too sticky or ink dry on
 them, or the ink pulls the paper, a drop or two of Inkoleum put on the rollers
 with your finger immediately softens the ink and makes them do the finest
 work, a saving of five times its cost every hour in the day.

Beware of Infringements! Order Inkoleum and accept no worthless
 piratical imitation, said to be just as good. Price, only 50 cents. For sale
 by every typefoundry in the world. Read circulars printed in five languages.
 Put up only by

GEORGE M. STANCHFIELD, Patentee.

ELECTRINE MANUFACTURING CO.
 St. Paul, U. S. A.

THE PENTATEUCH OF PRINTING,

WITH A CHAPTER ON JUDGES.

By WILLIAM BLADES, Author of "The Life and Typography of
 William Caxton," etc., with a Memoir of the Author and a
 List of His Works, by TALBOT B. REED, with fifty-nine illustra-
 tions. Crown 4to, gilt top, \$4.50 net; half Roxburgh, gilt top,
 \$5.50 net.

In this book, from the rich store of knowledge acquired by extended
 researches, he has set forth, with illustrative engravings, a clear and simple
 account of the origin and development of the printing art.—*Literary World*,
 London.

As to the mechanical production of the work, it is just what we should
 expect, seeing that it is a monument of William Blades, executed at the office
 which he raised to such name and fame for typography.—*Printers' Register*,
 London.

For sale by booksellers generally, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by
 the publishers,

A. C. McCLURG & CO., CHICAGO.



Our new General Circular, "D D," shows specimens of Mosstyp, Photo-
 engraving and Zinc Process work; also printing and electrotyping. Send stamp
 for copy. Send stamp for our very complete list of Holiday Cuts now ready.

WE PRINT

CARDS, CIRCULARS, PROGRAMS,
 LETTERHEADS, BILLHEADS,
 STATEMENTS,
 TARIFFS, FOLDERS, PAMPHLETS,
 BOOKS, ETC.



THE INLAND PRINTER IS A SPECIMEN OF OUR WORK.

WE BIND

BLANK-BOOKS, EDITION WORK,
 MAGAZINES, PAMPHLETS, ETC.

WE DO

RULING, NUMBERING, PERFORATING, WIRE
 STITCHING, SCORING, PUNCHING, ETC.

ELM CITY FOLDING GALLEY BRACKET.



This is the only Folding Galley Bracket, and is indispensable in a Printing Office. It is specially designed for use on imposing stone frames, stand or cabinet fronts, or anywhere that a Galley Bracket is wanted for occasional use and then to be put aside and out of the way. The bracket is made in two pieces, the arm being attached to the screw plate by a steel pin running through both, permitting the arm to swing freely. It is kept closed by a steel spring which also holds it firmly against the stop when open to receive a galley. When folded, the Bracket extends but three-fourths of an inch beyond the surface to which it is attached.

The convenience of a Bracket always at hand and never in the way will readily be appreciated by every printer.

Price, per pair, Japanned, 60 cents.

Elm City Single Measure News Stick.



PATENT APPLIED FOR.

WITH PISTOL GRIP HANDLE.

This Stick has no rival for news work. Being made solid to measure, there is no chance of its slipping to a wrong "set," and being light, well balanced and well shaped, it makes the easiest stick to hold yet offered.

The handle fits the palm of the hand, leaving the fingers comparatively free from the severe and cramping grip necessary on all other news sticks. Weight, six ounces.

Price, neatly Japanned, any depth or measure, \$1.00.

Price, neatly Nickeled, any depth or measure, \$1.25.

MANUFACTURED BY

G. EDW. OSBORN & CO., - 393 STATE STREET, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

THERE ARE Printing Inks and Printing Inks.

But when you get through experimenting, come back, as everybody does, to the old reliable goods of

GEO. MATHER'S SONS,

60 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

✦ THE CHANDLER & PRICE OLD STYLE GORDON PRESS. ✦

(WITH THROW-OFF AND DEPRESSIBLE GRIPPERS.)

Eighth Medium, 7 x 11,	\$150
Eighth Medium, 8 x 12,	165
Quarto Medium, 10 x 15,	250
Half Medium, 14 x 20,	400
Half Medium, 14 1/4 x 22,	450
Steam Fixtures,	15

Chandler & Price Fountain, for either size Press, \$20

Buckeye Fountain, 10

With each press there are three chases, one brayer, two sets of roller stocks, two wrenches and one roller mold. No charge for boxing and shipping.

THE BUCKEYE COMPOSING STICK.

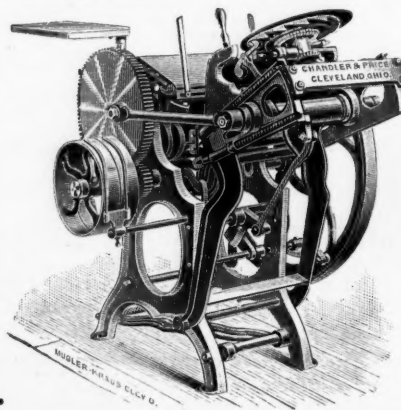


Lays flat. Quick and easy to set. Will not slip. Warranted accurate.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS ONLY. WRITE TO YOUR DEALER FOR PRICES AND TERMS.

MANUFACTURED BY

CHANDLER & PRICE, East Prospect Street and C. & P. R. R. Crossing, CLEVELAND, O., U.S.A.



To Our Subscribers:

YOUR LAST!

This is your last number of THE INLAND PRINTER unless you renew, if the date on your address tab reads Dec., '91. Look the matter up and renew at once if you do not wish to miss any numbers.

W. B. CONKEY COMPANY, ... GENERAL ... BOOK MANUFACTURERS

FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

Case Making and Embossing of all kinds for the trade.

SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

FRANKLIN BUILDING: { 341-351 DEARBORN STREET,
78-88 PLYMOUTH PLACE,
CHICAGO.



EVERY PRINTER CAN MAKE HIS OWN FOLDING PAPER BOXES.

CAN BE MADE AND CREASED ON ANY JOB PRINTING PRESS
BY THE "ARCHER" PATENTED METHOD.

By a very small outlay any printer can add an entirely new branch to his business and thus increase it from 20 to 50 per cent.

Apply for descriptive pamphlet to

THE LIBERTY MACHINE WORKS,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

Folding Paper Box Makers' Interchangeable Material
under the "Archer" Patents,

52 & 54 FRANKFORT ST., NEW YORK, U. S. A.

ONLY ONE PRINTER

In a certain town had Samples of our

PAPER LEATHER.

HE GOT THE JOB of printing a fine catalogue. Why? Because he could show something attractive for the Cover.

Can we send you samples? Don't forget that we are the Dealers in Bookbinders' Material of every kind, and also

MACHINERY.

GANE BROTHERS & CO.

179 MONROE STREET,

406 N. THIRD STREET,
ST. LOUIS.

..... CHICAGO.

WEIGHTY WORDS OF APPROVAL.



THE NEW UNIVERSAL
PRINTING PRESSES.

THE NEW UNIVERSAL
EMBOSSING PRESSES.

THE NEW UNIVERSAL
WOOD PRINTERS.

THE NEW UNIVERSAL
CUTTING AND CREASING
PRESSES.

ALL OF THEM A SUCCESS!

The press gives us the best satisfaction, as we have had a good chance to test its capabilities on large colored plates, which were done with perfect results.

CAXTON PRINTING CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

If every one of my presses worked as satisfactorily as the New Universal bought from you about a year ago, I would have to lay out a great deal less money on repairs.

RICHARD SALSFIELD, 309 E. 22d St., New York.

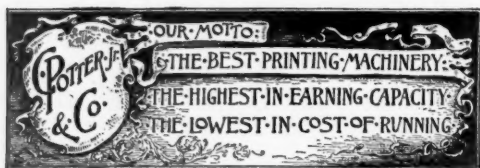
We cannot help liking the press, as it is first-class in every way, and is all that you claim it to be. Even with the slow times we do not regret that we have made the investment.

GOODWIN BROS., 105 Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS ADDRESS

M. GALLY UNIVERSAL PRESS CO.

95 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.



C. POTTER, JR.
H. W. FISH.
J. M. TITSWORTH.
D. E. TITSWORTH.



THE POTTER

WEB PRINTING AND FOLDING MACHINES,

FLAT-BED PERFECTING,

LITHOGRAPHIC,

TWO-REVOLUTION, TWO AND FOUR ROLL,

DRUM CYLINDER

PRESSES &

ARE ACKNOWLEDGED
MONEY MAKERS.

C. POTTER, Jr., & CO.,

12 & 14 SPRUCE STREET,
NEW YORK.





SCENE IN THE BLUE MOUNTAINS.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, from photograph, by J. MANZ & Co., 107 Madison street, Chicago.

Our Valuable Map Premium.

As an inducement to the promotion of clubs in all the larger offices in the United States and Canada, we have made arrangements whereby we can furnish the following very complete Map as a premium, and make the offer given below:

...: To Anyone :...

Sending us the names of eight subscribers at the regular club rate (\$1.50 per year each), the amount, \$12.00, to accompany order, we will send by express, charges prepaid, as a premium, a reversible POLITICAL AND UNITED STATES MAP, latest edition, printed in eleven colors; size 5 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 10 inches. This double map contains *on one side* Neely's latest United States map, showing all counties, railroads, towns and postoffices, and *on the other side* the following:

A diagram showing all of the Political Parties, 11 x 60.
A diagram showing all Presidents and Cabinets, 5 x 60.
A diagram showing Political Complexion of each Congress.
A diagram showing Creeds of the World, 13 x 10.
A diagram showing Standing Armies of each Nation, 13 x 10.
A diagram showing Naval Tonnage of each Nation, 13 x 10.
A complete map of the World, 13 x 20.
A map of Central America, 10 x 13.

A map of Alaska, 10 x 13.
A map of South Africa, 10 x 13.
A map of Upper Nubia and Habesh or Abyssinia, 10 x 13.
A map of Persia, Afghanistan and Beluchistan, 10 x 13.
A complete map of Solar System—best ever made, 13 x 10.
The Names of all Cabinet Officers, with length of term.
Pictures of all the Presidents from Washington to Harrison.
The History of the U. S. Government by Congresses.

Read What Recipients of Our Map Say.

It more than meets my expectations, and is by large odds the biggest fund of correct information I ever got for the money.—*J. T. Mullette, Camden, N. J.*

I received the map all right, and I and my friends who have examined it say it is the best they have ever seen. There is more information to be gained from it than I thought could be put in a map.—*Geo. D. Morris, Jersey City, N. J.*

I was very much pleased with the elegant map. Everyone who has seen it speaks in the highest terms of its worth as a work of reference, and the masterwork of the compiler, the engravers and the printers. It is a big offer for a premium, and shows the rapid strides THE INLAND PRINTER is making as the leading trade journal of the "all prescriptive."—*Charles F. Graesser, Buffalo, N. Y.*

I am very much pleased with the map, and consider myself amply repaid for trouble in getting up club for your valuable trade journal. The map is very complete, and to those who need one in their business it is well worth the price—\$5.00—and to all others its possession will be a source of pleasure and profit, not only to those who travel, but to searchers in political matters.—*Geo. P. Tenfold, Lockport, N. Y.*

I received the map you sent, and am much pleased with it.—*J. W. Swinburne, Minneapolis, Minn.*

The United States and Political Double Map is received. It is the most complete map that I ever saw, and it should demand a wide circulation.—*Geo. M. Applegate, Trenton, N. J.*

I received the map safely, and will say that it is the best and most complete map I have ever seen. It is an undoubted bargain.—*W. A. Ketchie, Chicago.*

I am greatly pleased with the map. It contains a whole fund of information—geographical and political. One can study history and geography at the same time. Please accept my thanks.—*Henry W. Putne, Indianapolis, Ind.*

The map is at hand, and was received in good condition. I am very much pleased with it. I think it is a volume of valuable information for reference and study. I am surprised at the large number of items it contains, and think it well worth the getting up of a club for it.—*J. Mountain, Worcester, Mass.*

The map was duly received. Have not had time to examine it critically, but I should think it would be of great value to anyone who was not fortunate enough to have an encyclopedia.—*A. E. Atwood, Brattleboro, Vt.*

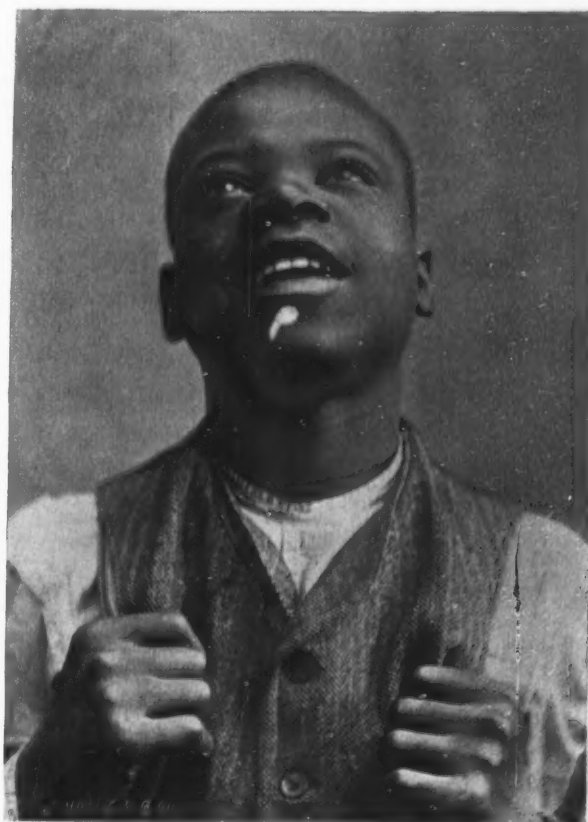
Your map has been received. It fills all expectations.—*Thos. V. Sydney, Petersburg, Va.*

Think of it! We make you a present of this double map (worth \$5.00) and send it to you *free of any expense*, and guarantee its safe delivery, if you will send us a club list of eight subscribers. You can secure this valuable premium with a little effort. It is worth the trouble. For office or home the map is indispensable. Subscriptions can begin with any number. Give full street address or postoffice box number, as well as city, county and state, to insure safe delivery of papers and the map. If you do not wish to organize a club, we will send you the map, and THE INLAND PRINTER for one year, for \$3.00. If you are now a subscriber, or wish the map and do not care to subscribe, send us \$1.25 and we will promptly forward one to your address. Address all orders to

THE INLAND PRINTER CO., Publishers,

183 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.





We work by any and all processes. We solicit correspondence from all who want good work.

J. MANZ & CO., ENGRAVERS, 107 MADISON ST., CHICAGO.

J. W. OSTRANDER,

— MANUFACTURER OF —

Electrotype and Stereotype

—♦ MACHINERY ♦—

WESTERN AGENT FOR

DOOLEY AND PARAGON PAPER CUTTERS,
THE SCOTT PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES.

77 and 79 Jackson Street,
CHICAGO.

GENUINE GRIPPER-FINGER.

Attachable to any Gripper.

Immovable on the Grippers. Chief in Simplicity. Any Sheet Removed.

AWARDED PRIORITY OVER ALL OTHERS.



PAT. MARCH 24, 1901.

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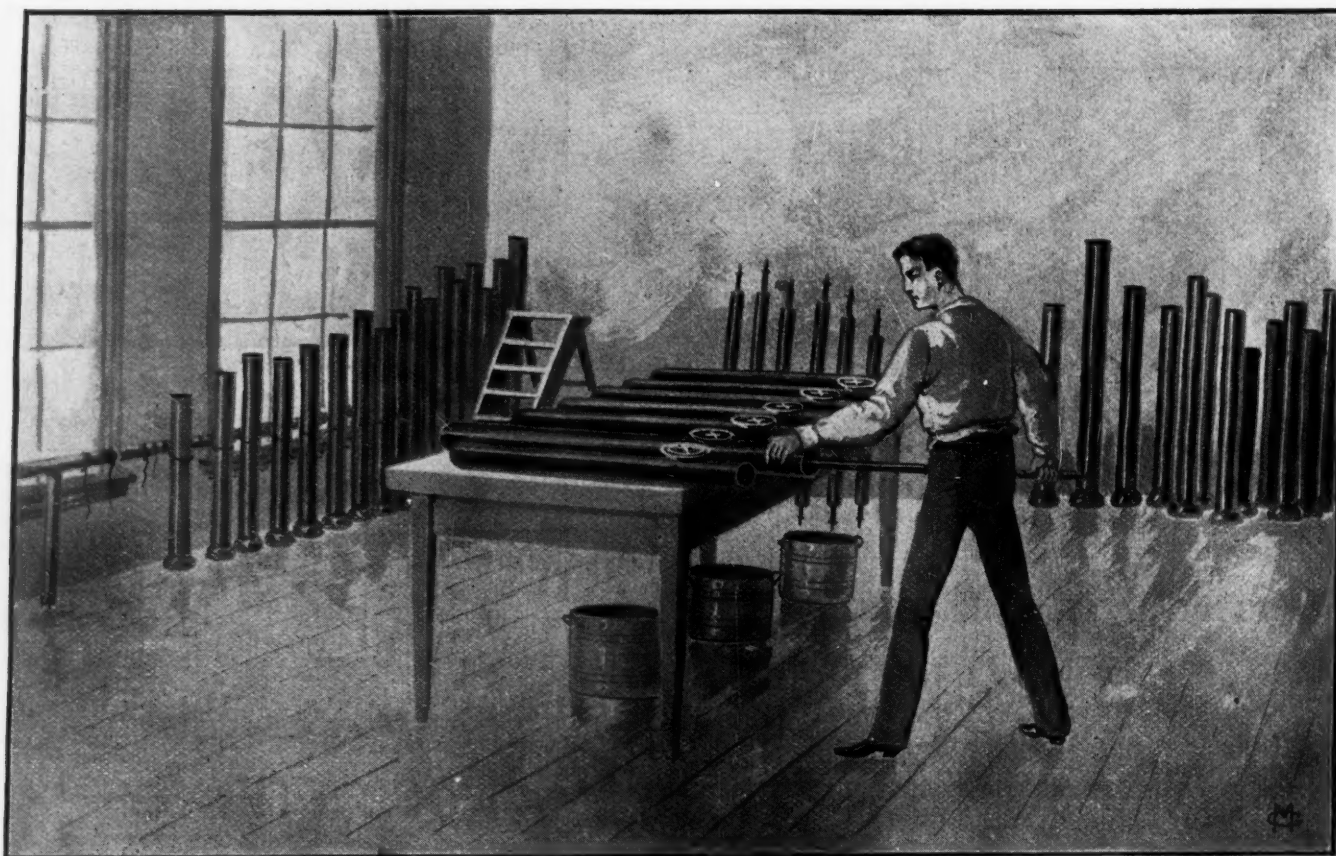
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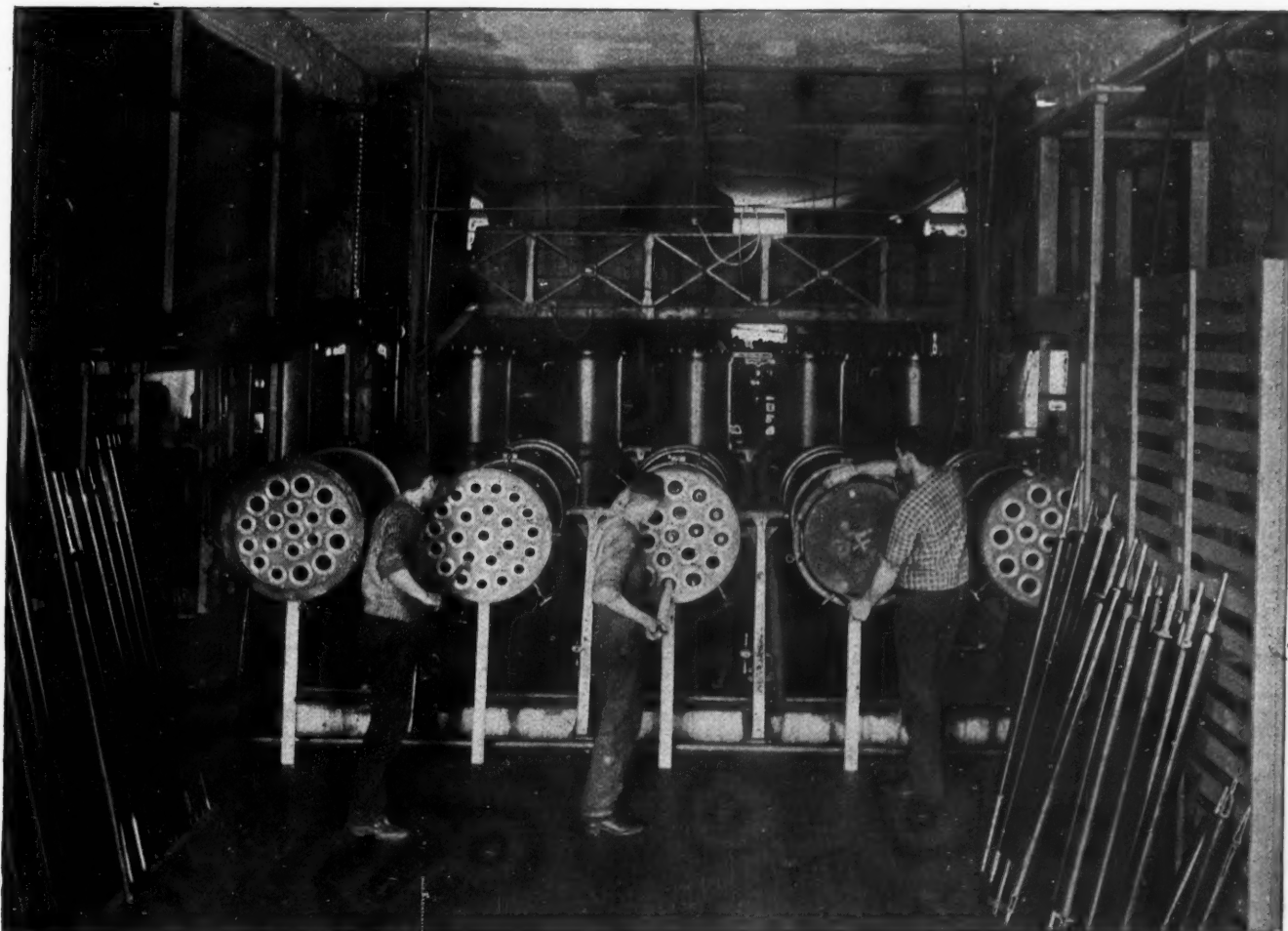
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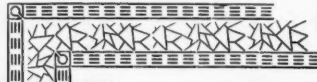


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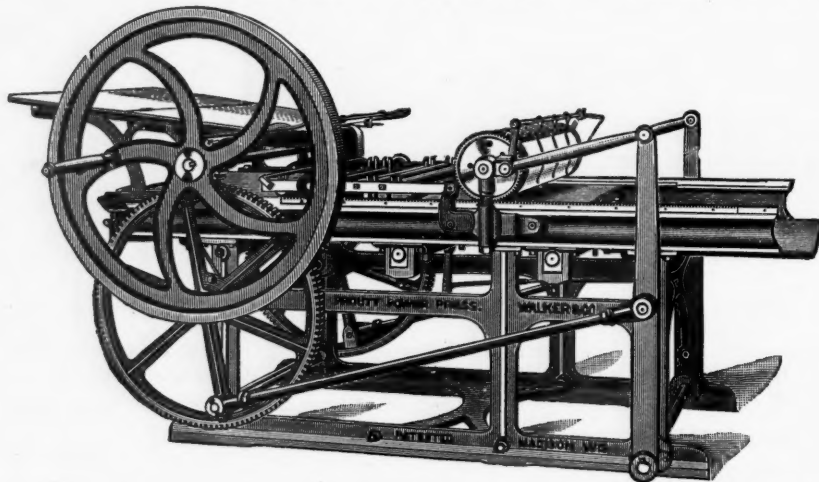
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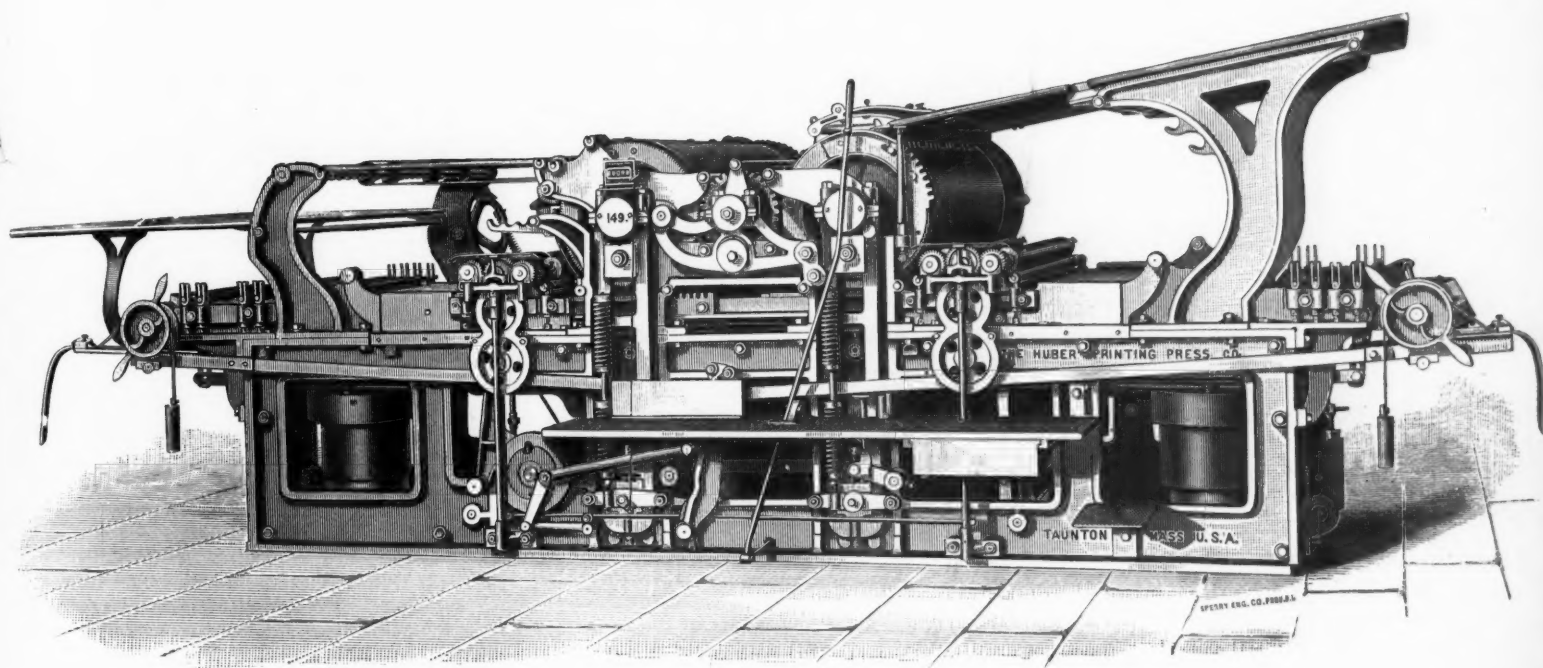
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THE above cut represents our Two-Color Press as now built with air springs and double rolling device, thereby charging the forms with fresh ink both ways, also the double rack pinion bed-movement, and all patented improvements fully described in our Book Press Catalogue. The following is a short description of the construction and operation of the Press:

There are two impression cylinders, which engage a separate form each during the forward stroke of the bed, as in an ordinary two-revolution press. A fountain at each end of the press supplies the separate forms with ink in usual manner. Between the impression cylinders is a transfer cylinder which takes the printed sheet from the first impression cylinder and delivers it, in absolutely perfect register, to the second impression cylinder, from which it is delivered directly to the fly, clean side next the fly-sticks.

OPERATION.—The sheet is fed to the grippers of the first cylinder in the usual manner, and after receiving the first impression is taken by the grippers of the transfer cylinder and delivered to the grippers of the second impression cylinder. About this same time another sheet is fed to the first impression cylinder, and at each forward stroke of the bed both sheets are printed with a different color. The sheet with the two printings is then delivered to the fly, the sheet with one printing transferred to the second impression cylinder, and the first cylinder supplied with a clean sheet by the feeder.

We refer to the following firms running Two-Color Presses: The Hinds-Ketchum Co., McLaughlin Bros., American Bank Note Co., Martin B. Brown, New York; Forbes' Litho. Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.; C. I. Hood & Co., J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.; Frey Printing Co., Russell & Morgan Co., A. H. Pugh Printing Co., Cincinnati, O.; Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Woodward & Tiernan Printing Co., Christian Pub. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Werner Litho. Co., Akron, O.; Courier Journal Job Printing Co., Louisville, Ky.; Dickman-Jones Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Forty-three (43) presses running in the above offices.

It will be seen by the above description that we have in reality *two* presses in *one*; and, while running at a comparatively slow speed, which insures perfect register and "long life" to the press, it is actually doing about twice the work of an ordinary press of the same size. Having a separate impression surface for each form, a job is "made ready" exactly the same as for an ordinary press.

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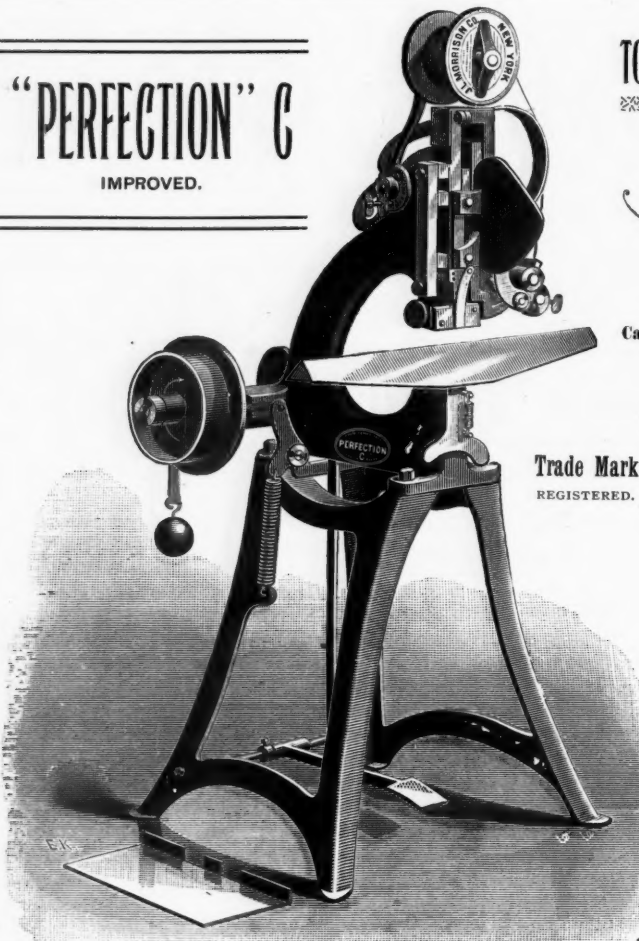
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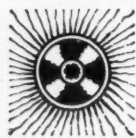
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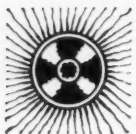
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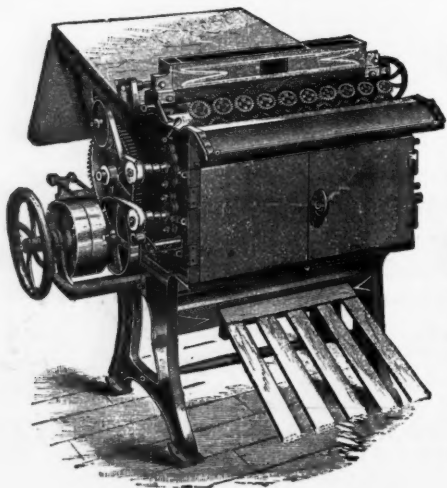
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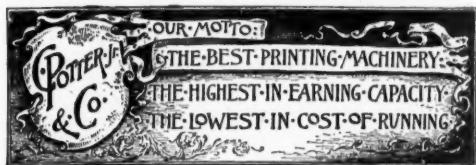
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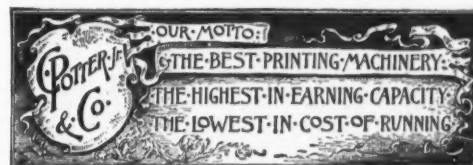
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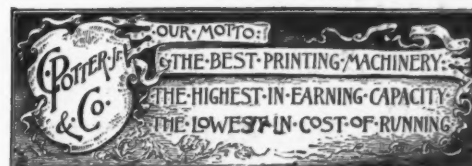
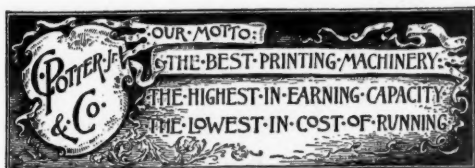
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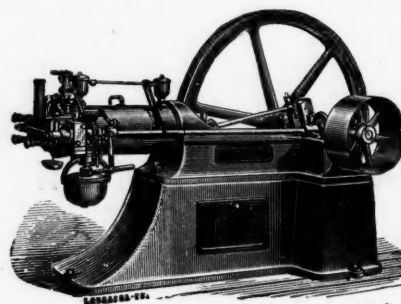
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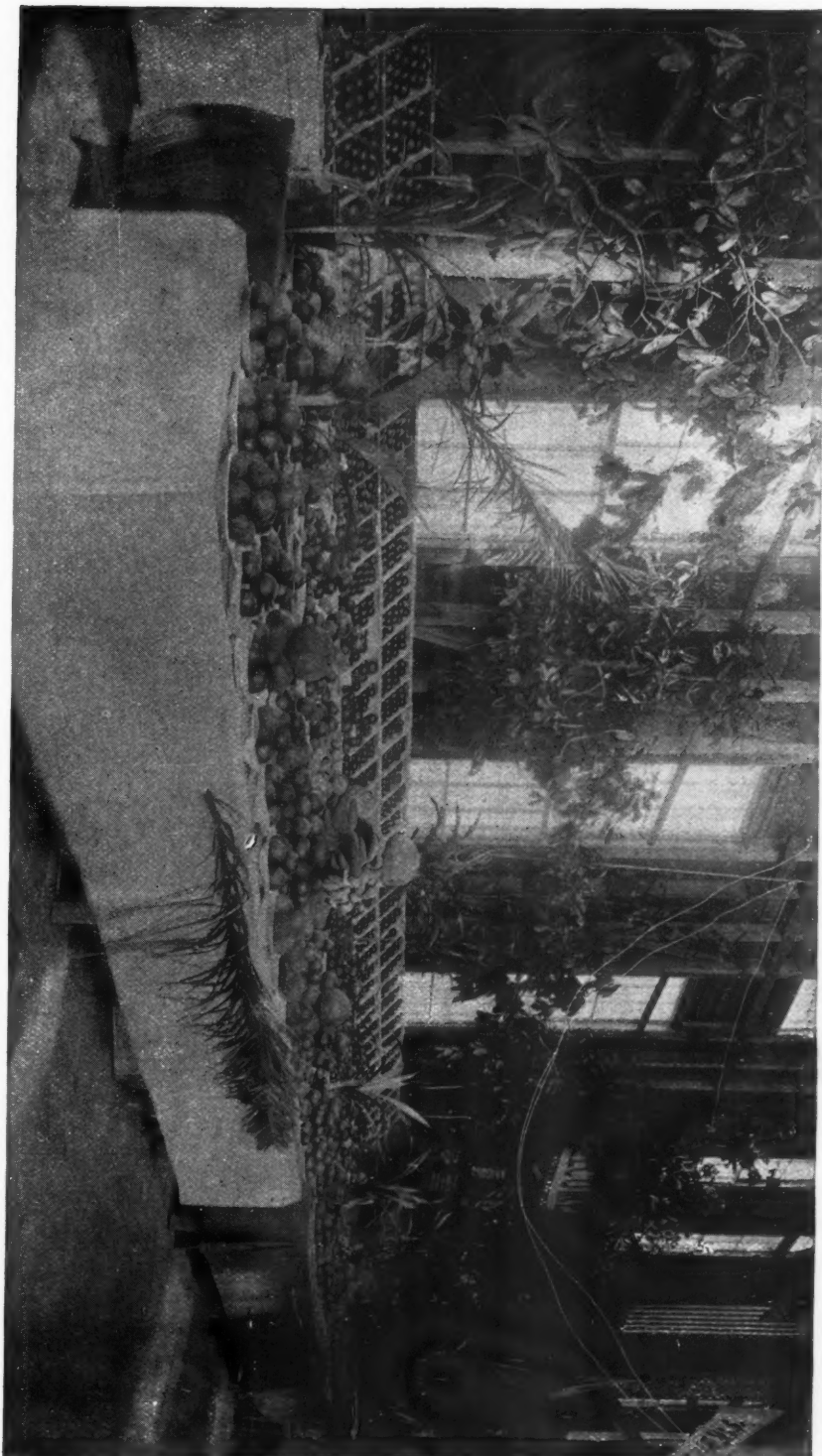


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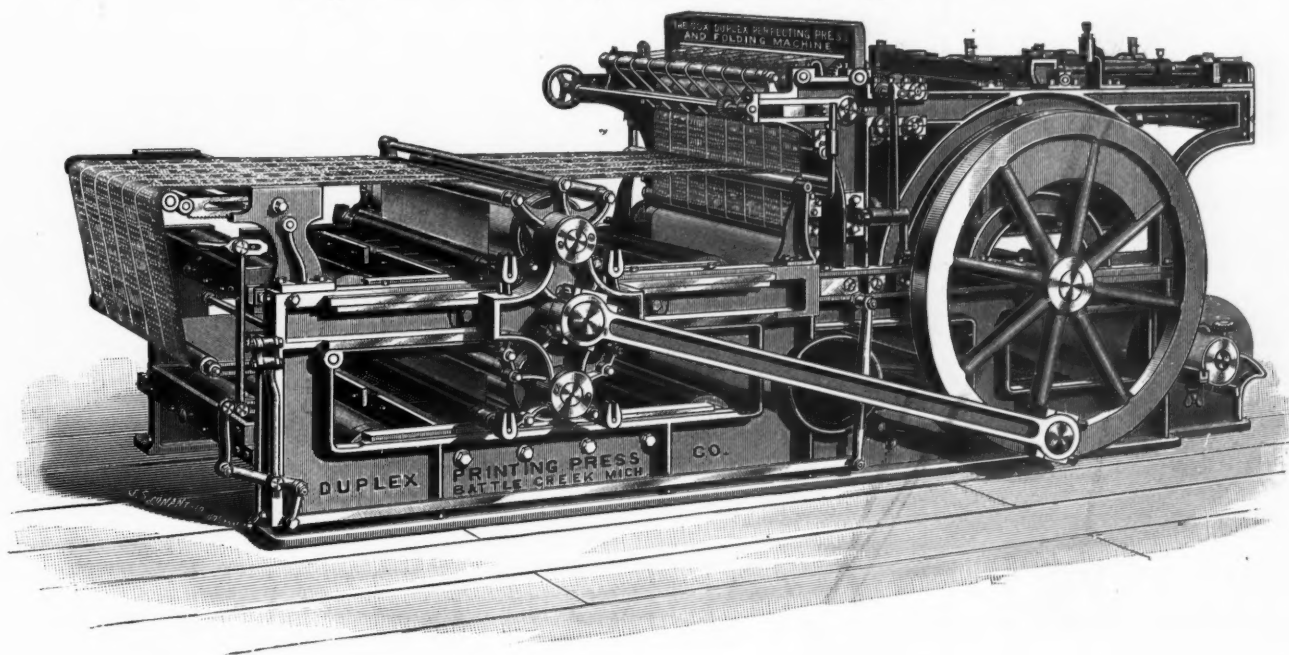
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The guaranteed speed of the press is 3,500 complete papers per hour—papers taken from a roll, printed on both sides, folded and delivered. The machine has exceeded this speed, and although we usually run at about 3,350 per hour, we get the best results at 3,500, and should maintain this standard could we hold our engine, which is light, to the work. I am delighted with the impression, which for evenness cannot be excelled, and such is the distribution, that I feel I can safely put the *Sentinel* against the neatest of newspapers in the country for comparison. The press is well and solidly built, its motions are positive, easy and graceful, and so far as I can see is as durable as any other printing machine in the market. The best evidence of my satisfaction is that the press, having been bought on approval, was accepted and paid for inside the time specified in the contract.

I give it my unqualified indorsement.

Very respectfully,

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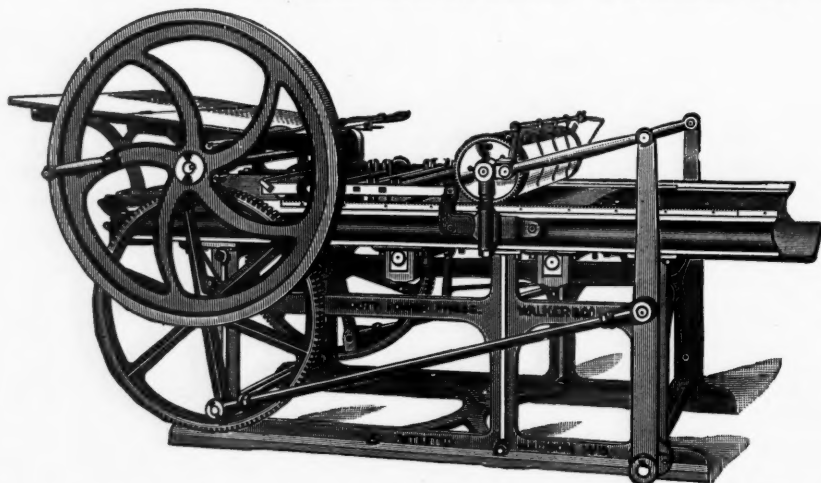
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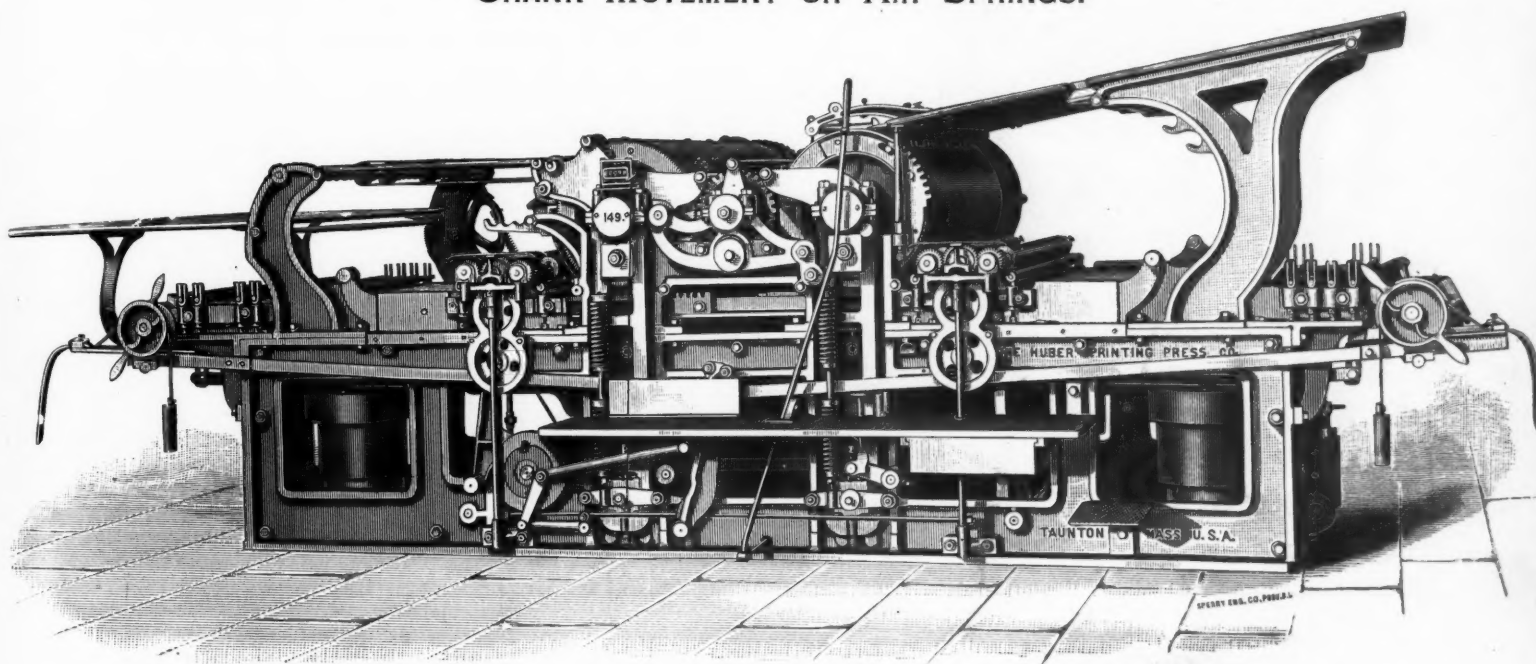
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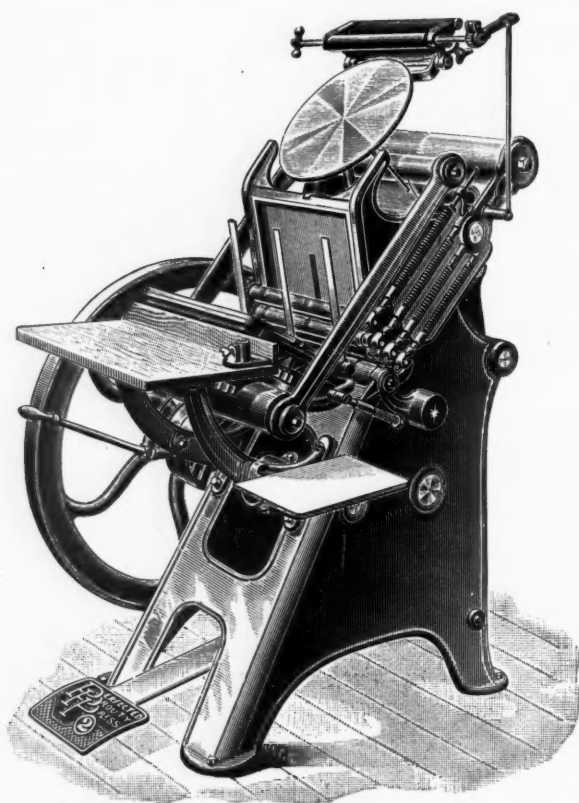
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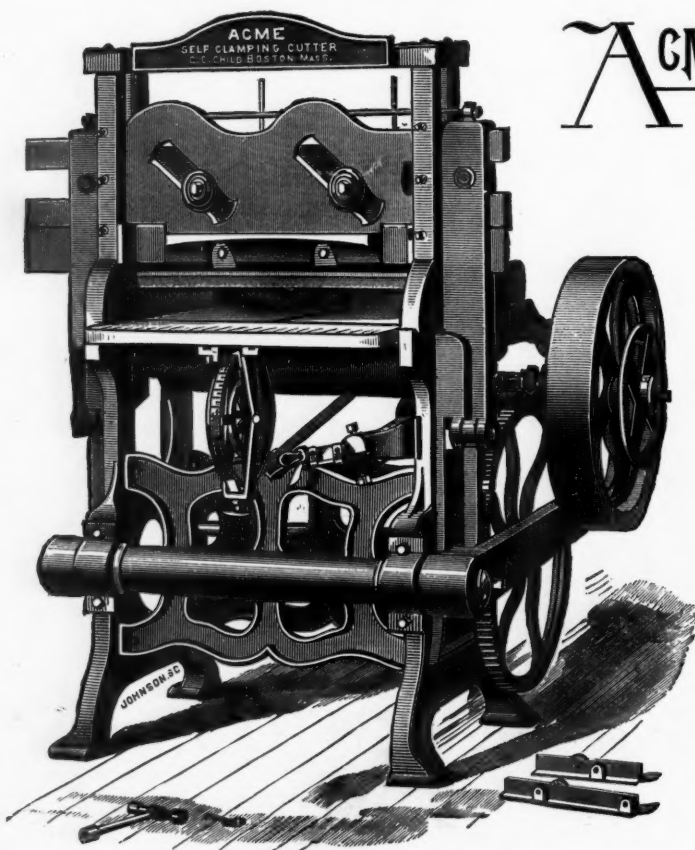
Double Gears and Pinions prevent the twisting strain to which all other job presses are subject, give a direct application of the power to the main cranks, and add still further to its strength and durability.

The above and many other points, such as the quality of the material and workmanship, etc., etc.—

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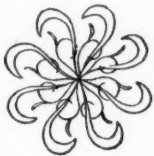
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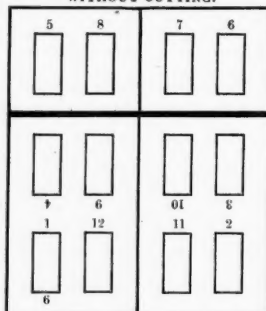
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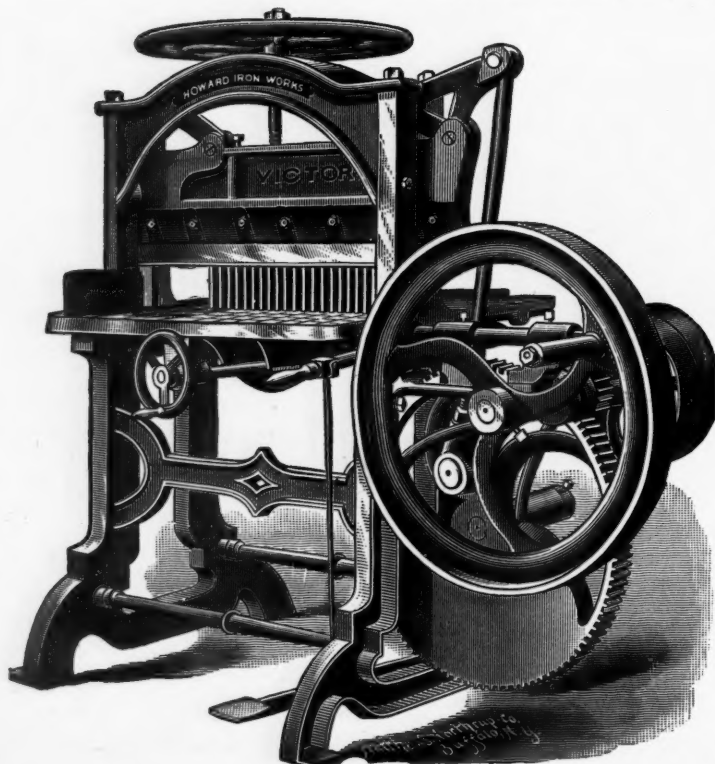
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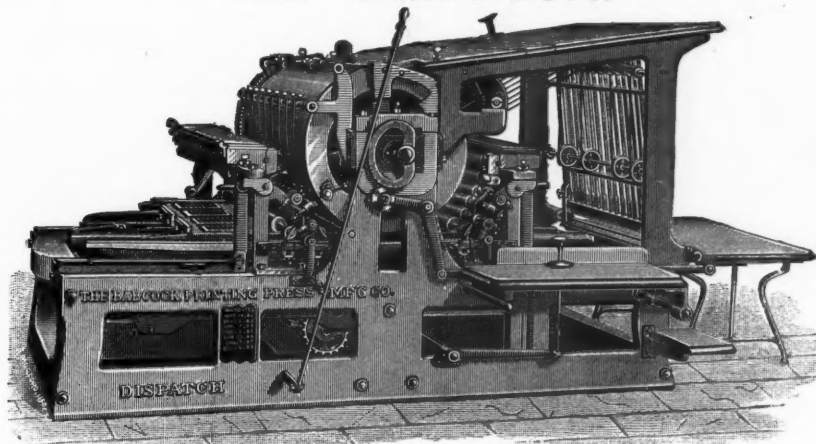
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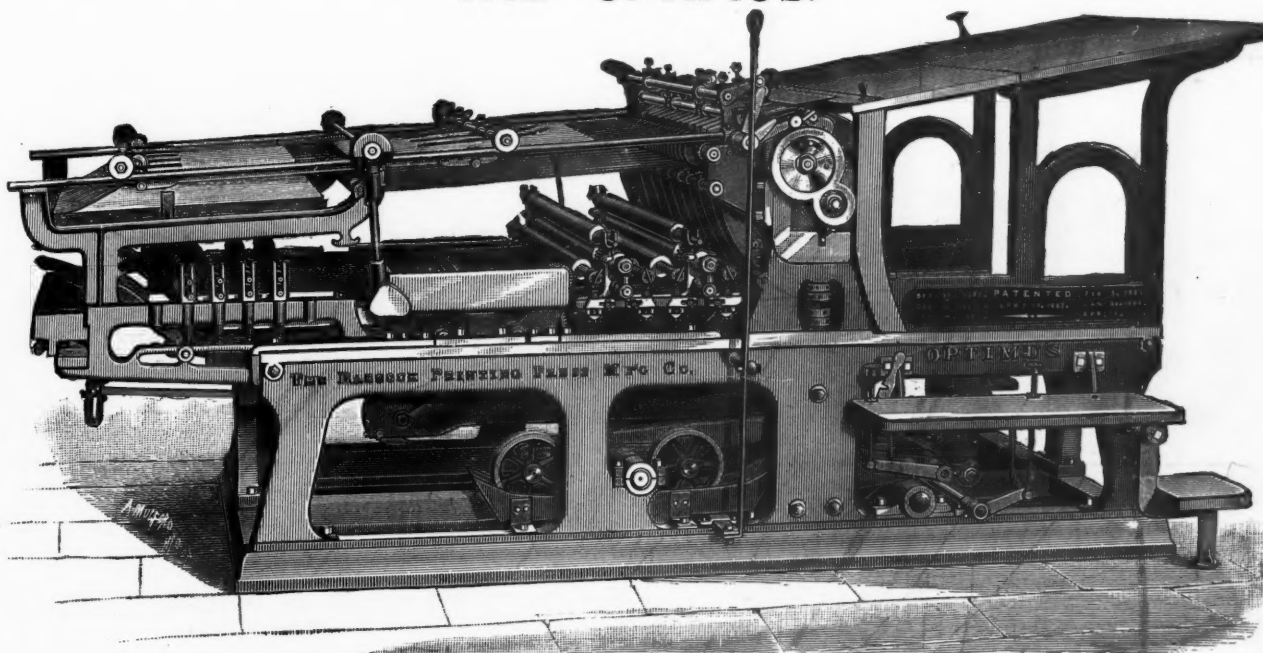
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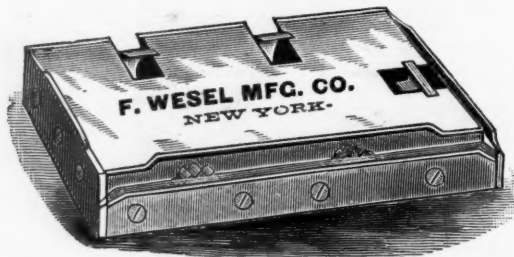


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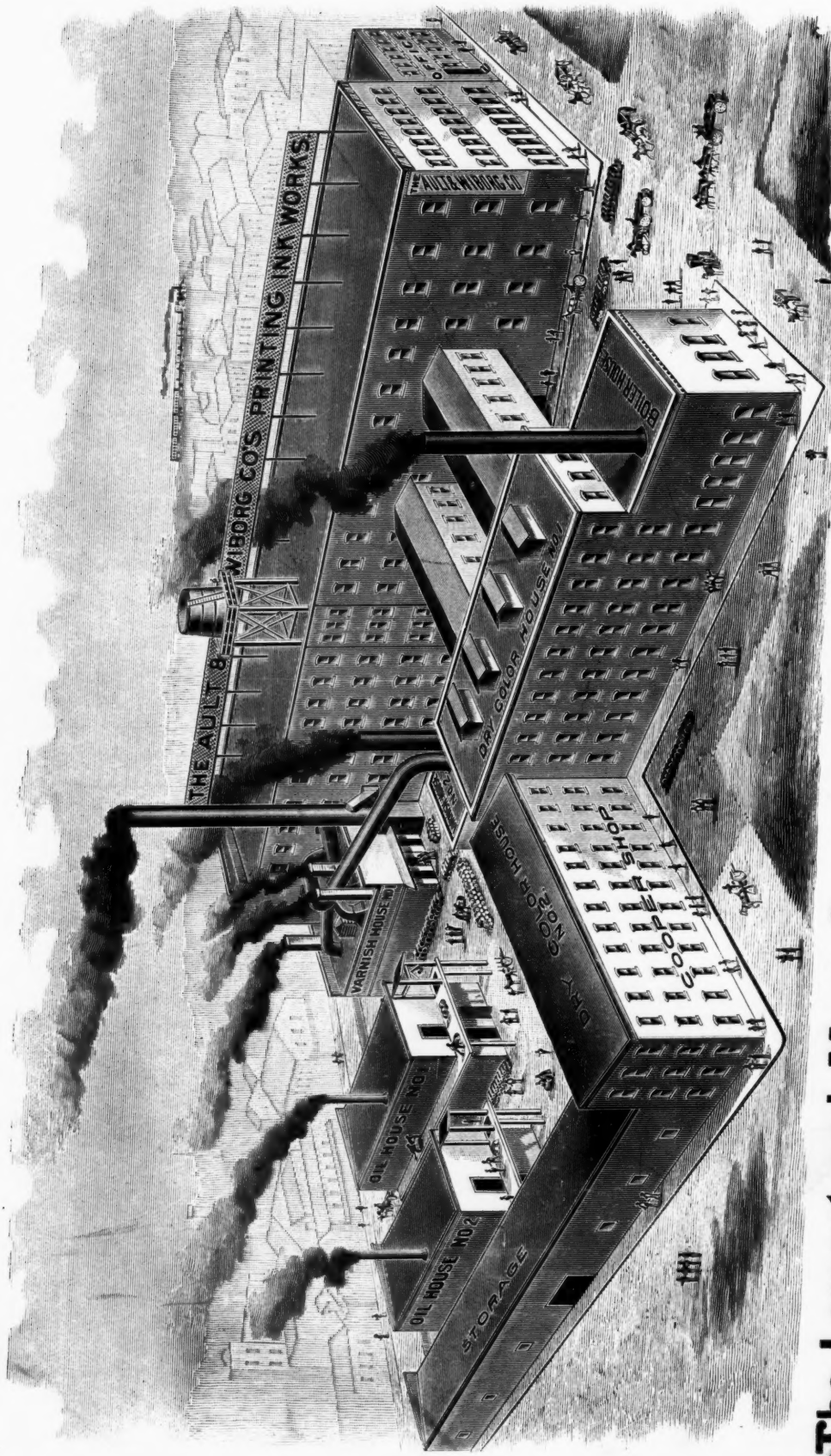
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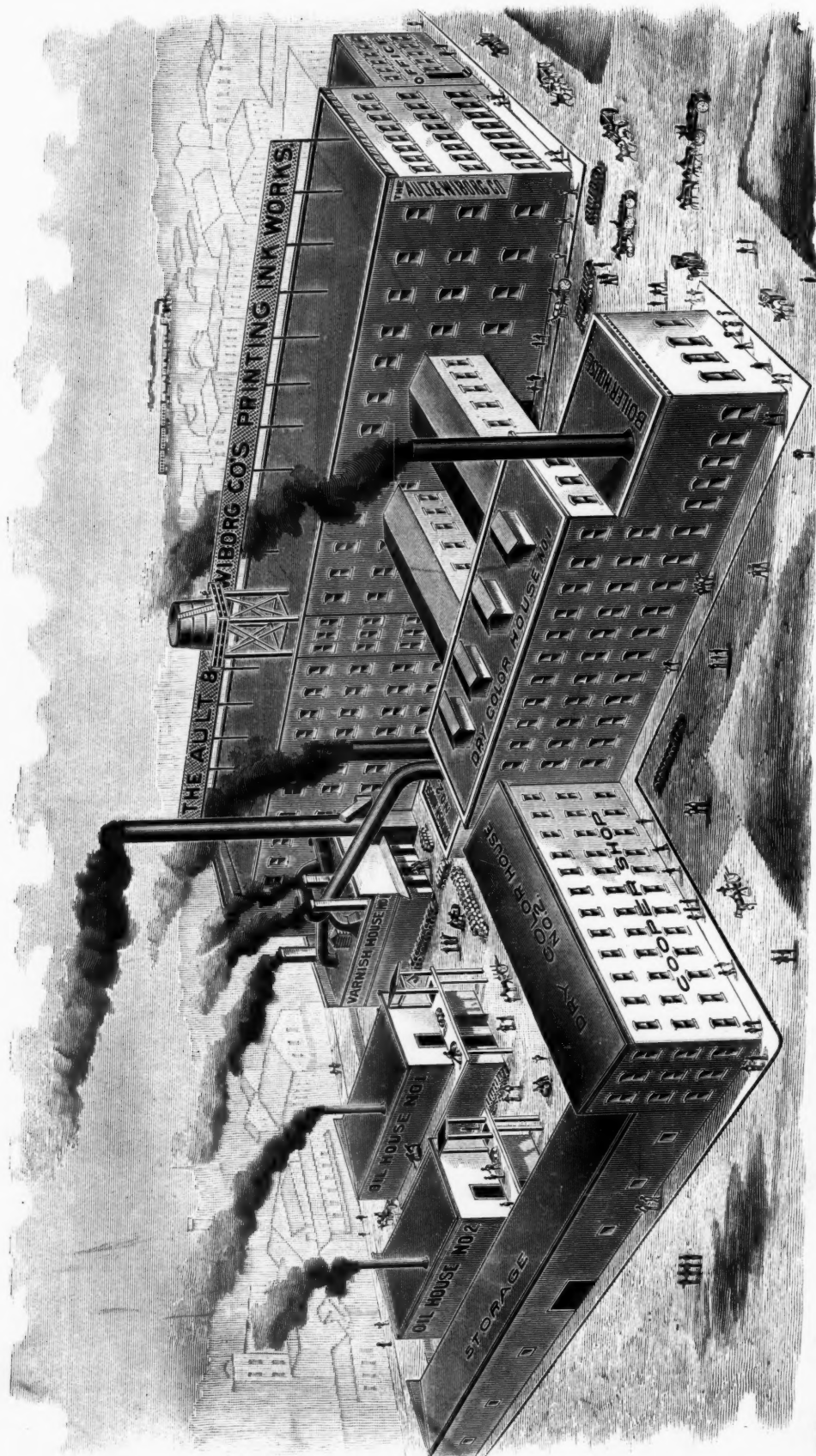
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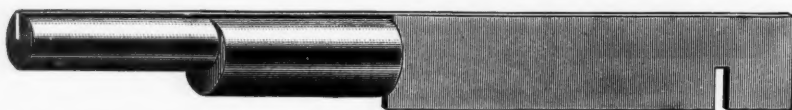
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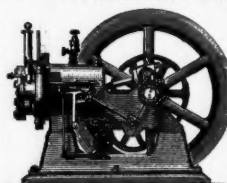
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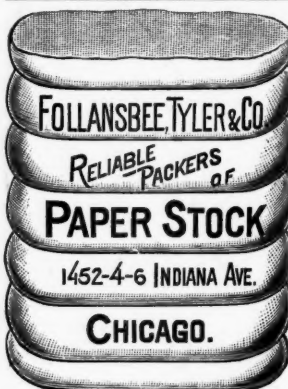
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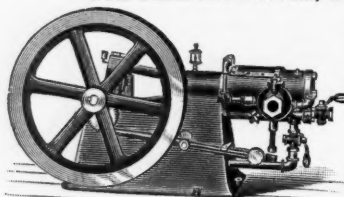
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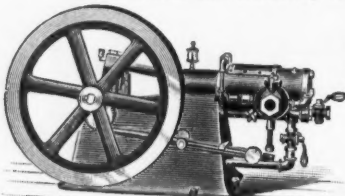
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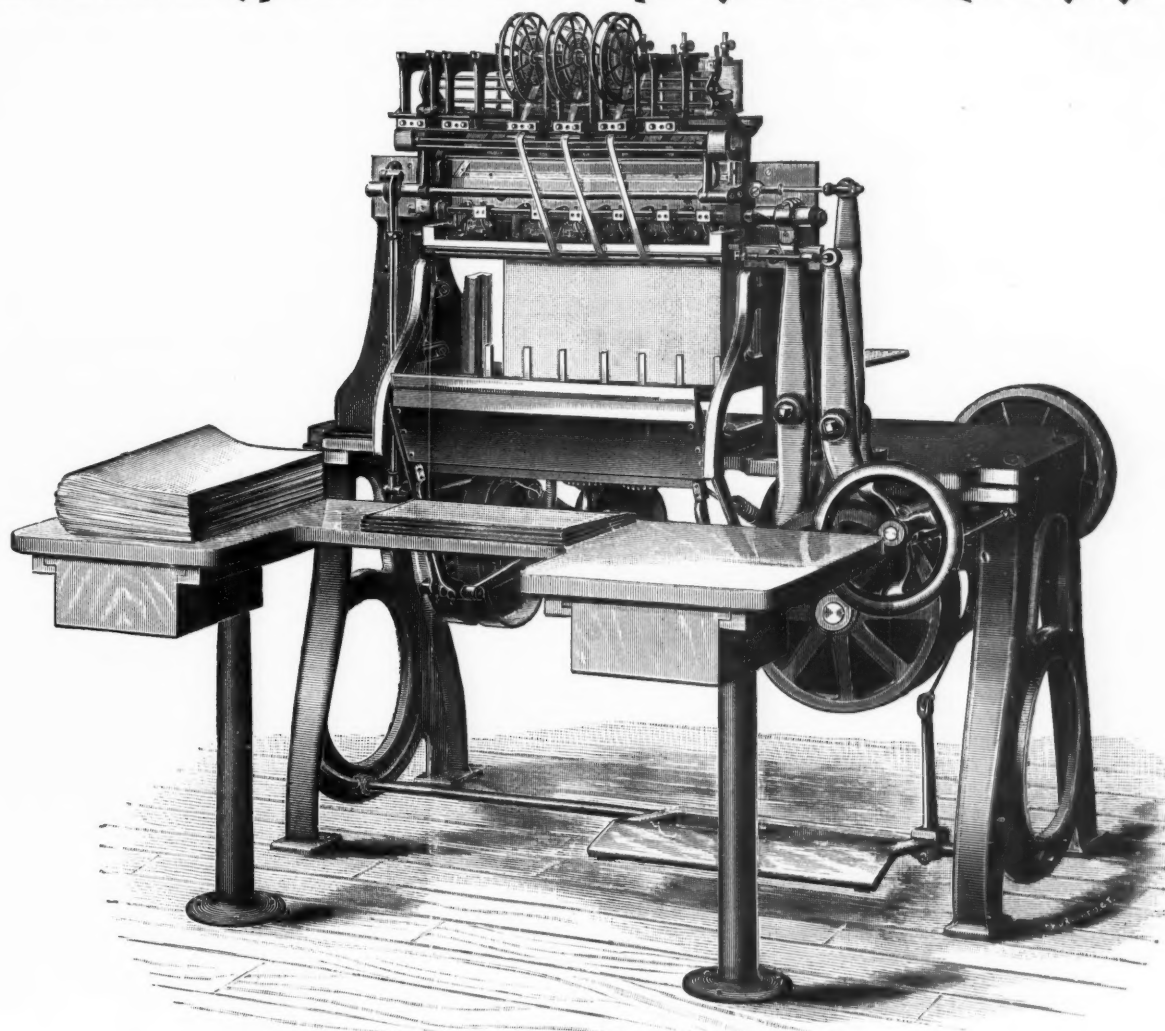
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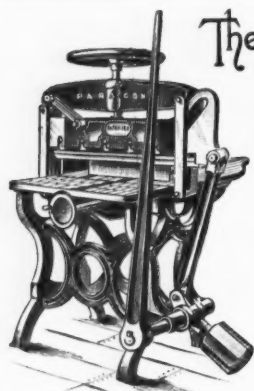
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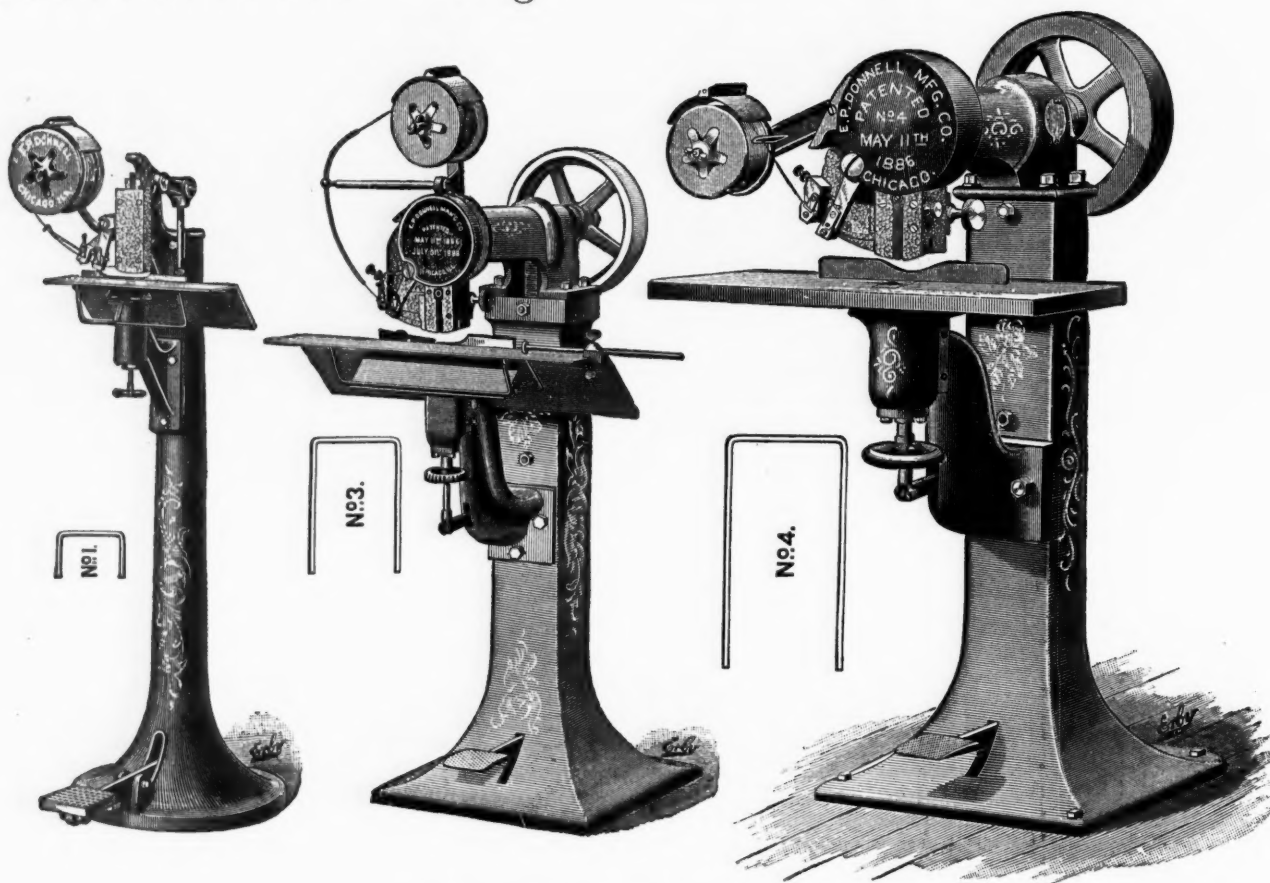
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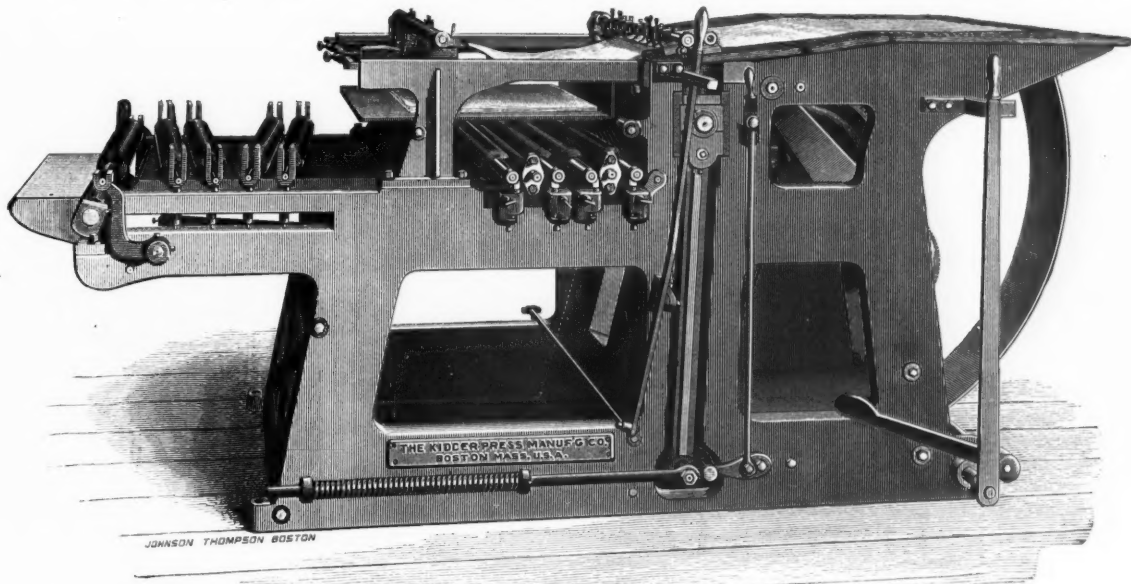
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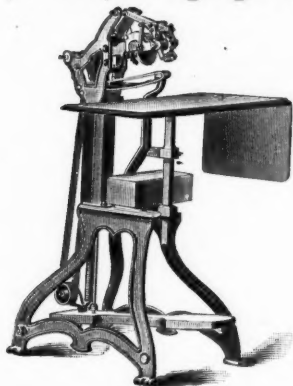
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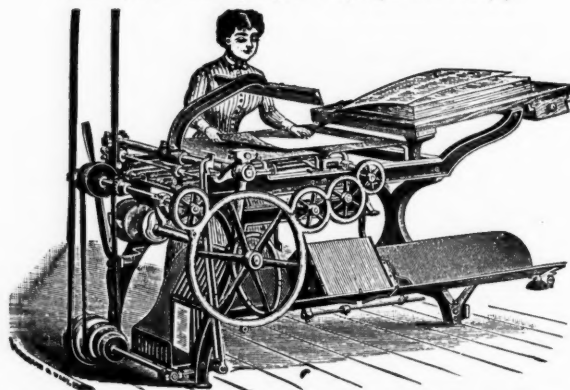
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